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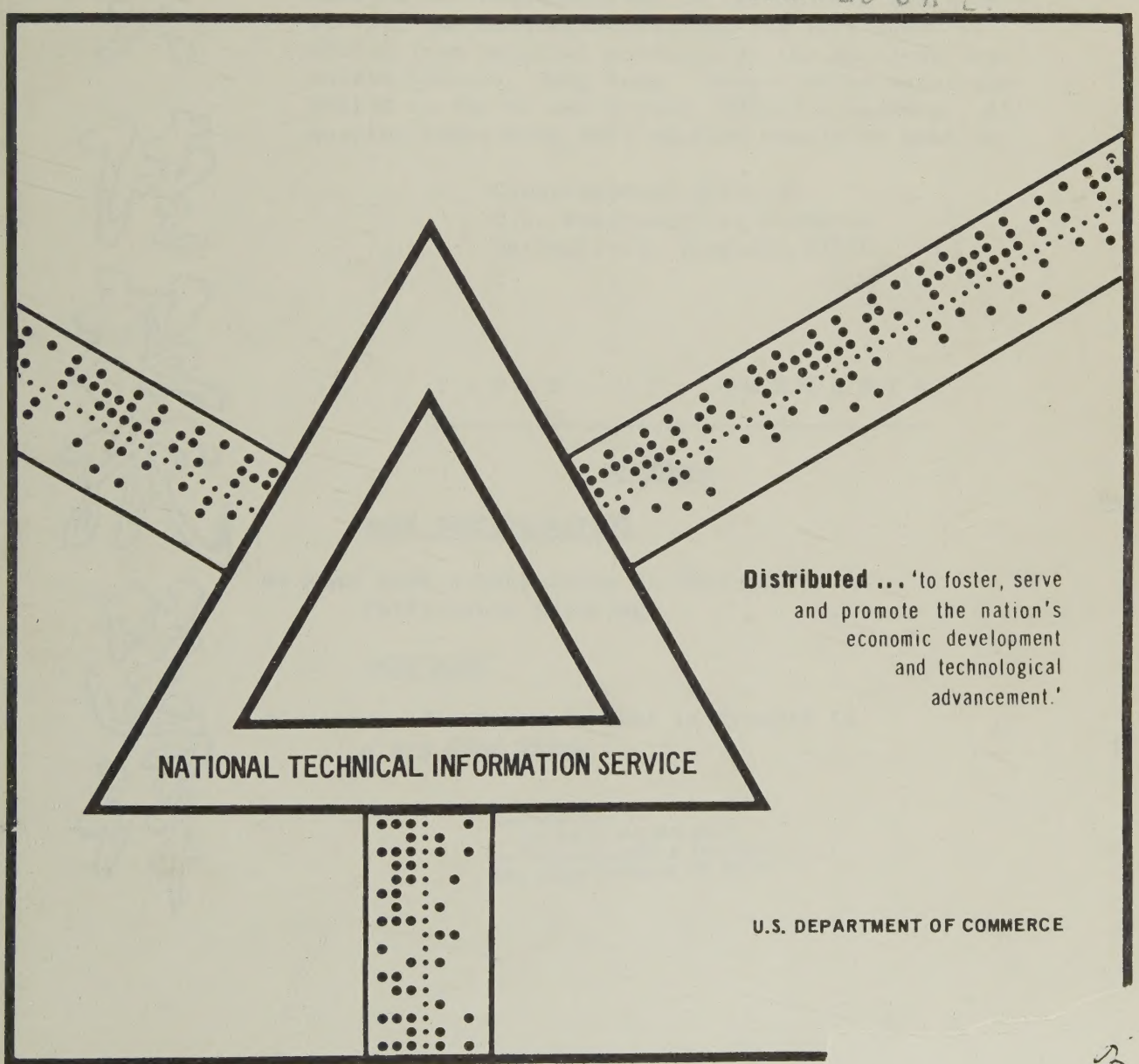
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****
* NATIONAL *
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MASS INDOCTRINATION

We Must Have a Real Grasp of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking

- several "what-to-do's" in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Sept. 22, 1970)

> The following are examples showing how the Party helps the masses--workers and members of the armed forces who have no confidence in learning Mao's philosophy or are not paying enough attention to it--to master Mao thought and remold their world outlook.--SCMP Ed.

The Communique of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party points out: "The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics." Inspired by the call issued by the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, a mass movement of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is developing briskly among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking is a sharp weapon for us in understanding and remolding the world. Countless living facts show that once we have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking we can give better play to our subjective initiative in the three great revolutionary movements and make new contributions toward the great socialist revolution and socialist construction.

On various fronts, the units which have carried out relatively early and relatively well the mass movement of studying and applying philosophy have summed up and initially acquired some good experience which deserves to be studied. Published here are some of the articles contributed by readers dwelling on several "what-to-do's" in the living study and application of

Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. They will deeply enlighten our readers. They may be used for study and for reference by various localities.

--Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor

*

What Should Be Done When Some Comrades Lack Confidence in Studying Philosophy?

Some comrades say that philosophy is too abstruse for them to study because they belong to a low cultural level.

The causes of this idea are: First, the pernicious influence of the "theory that philosophy is mysterious" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen and ilk in the past has not been eliminated; second, the method of study is incorrect and study is not linked with practice. What should we do then?

This is how the Party branch of the 1st company of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command has solved the problem:

(1) Break with the "theory that philosophy is mysterious" and strengthen confidence in the study.

Wu Pu-liang, a new fighter who came from Changlou commune, P'i hsien, Kiangsu province, and was saved by hero Wang Chieh at the expense of his own life, belonged to a relatively low cultural level. He was not confident in the study of philosophy at the beginning. He said: "I don't even know what 'philosophy' means. How can I study philosophy well?"

To help him break with the mistaken idea that philosophy was mysterious, they first helped him study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," and roundly criticize the "theory that philosophy is mysterious" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their partners. They also got together with him to review Wang Chieh's exemplary deeds of diligently studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and remolding his world outlook, and to study Wang Chieh's articles on what he had learned after studying "On Practice," thereby strengthening his confidence in studying philosophy.

After that, he diligently studied Chairman Mao's "On Contradictions" and "On Practice" and other brilliant writings. He applied every bit of what he had learned and conscientiously remolded his world outlook. In six months or more after he joined the army, he was rated an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole company. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Philosophy is a simple study. It depends on whether you study it or not."

(2) Learn well a basic viewpoint by linking it with a popularly known incident.

Instructor Ma Ts'un-chin was once taking in his hand a training cartridge and two unfired cartridges without bullets. He was about to teach the whole company a supplemental lesson on philosophy. He first inserted the training cartridge into the gun barrel. He pulled the trigger but no firing was heard. After that he inserted one of the unfired cartridges into the gun barrel and pulled the trigger. The gun banged and emitted a trail of blue smoke. He laid down the gun and asked: "I used the same gun and pull the trigger once in both cases. One cartridge banged but the other did not. Why?" The comrades answered, smiling: "Everyone knows it. One was a training cartridge and the other an unfired cartridge without shot. The things inside the gun barrel were different!" The instructor said: "Correct! Whether the gun bangs is determined chiefly by what is loaded in it. The internal cause is the decisive factor. This is philosophy."

Immediately after that, he inserted the other cartridge into the gun barrel but he did not pull the triger. He asked: "Why does this cartridge not go with a bang?" Others laughed, saying: "You haven't pulled the trigger!" He said: "Right! It won't bang if I don't pull the trigger. This means that the external cause is also very important." All were deeply interested in what he said.

He went on to tell others the dialectical relationship between the internal cause and the external cause and explained to them that the social development, the change in a company and the individual progress depended chiefly on the internal cause but the external cause must not be neglected. He led others to go deep into the philosophic truth "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change and the external causes become operative through internal causes."

(3) Apply a basic viewpoint in solving a concrete problem and deepen understanding in the course of practice.

While studying "On Contradiction," they applied the popular example of "leading an ox by its nose" in helping Yin Ts'un-hung, leader of the No. 2 motorized squad, understand Chairman Mao's teaching on the grasping of the principal contradiction and, meanwhile, led him to deepen his understanding in the course of practice.

For some time in the past, a contradiction existed between the deputy leader and the fighters in this squad and the new fighters did not get along well with the old fighters. Squad leader Yin Ts'un-hung was worried over this and did not know what to do. Accordingly, the Party branch led him to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and to find from among these contradictions the principal contradiction of dissension between the deputy squad leader and the fighters and to find that the principal aspect of this principal contradiction was with the deputy squad leader. It taught him to help the deputy squad leader to proceed from the remolding of world outlook in improving his method of work and cementing his relationship with the masses. The question of dissension in the squad was solved very quickly.

In the course of solving this question, he deepened his understanding of the philosophic viewpoint of grasping the principal contradiction. He said: "To have a real grasp of philosophy, we must depend on practice. Only by working and studying simultaneously shall we be able to learn things deeply and understand them well."

(4) Study repeatedly, go through practice repeatedly, sum up experience continuously, and make improvements continuously.

Tsou Yuan-yu, an old fighter of the No. 9 squad, once slackened his grasp of study, worked desultorily and held that "the leadership had prejudiced against him," so that he was not confident in making progress. Later, the Party branch helped him study thrice Chairman Mao's writings on the dialectical relationship between the internal causes and the external causes, and led him to sum up experience and make improvements continuously.

In his study at the first time, he learned that "internal causes are the basic of change." He overcame his one-sided idea of the leadership's prejudice against him, and realized that one's progress depended chiefly on subjective efforts. Accordingly, he buried himself in work and made efforts actively to make progress.

In his study at the second time, he learned that "external causes are the condition of change." He had chats with other comrades more than 20 times in a week and paid attention to seeking help from them.

In his study at the third time, he learned that "external causes become operative through internal causes." He further understood the dialectical relationship between internal causes and external causes and dialectically combined his subjective efforts with the help from other comrades.

After repeated study and practice, he made very fast progress. He not only went in the fore in doing anything but also went on his own initiative in helping the squad leader and deputy squad leader carry out their work well.

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What Should Be Done When Some Comrades Do Not Study Philosophy Profoundly?

In the course of study, some comrades separated study from application, so that they could not study profoundly.

The causes of this state of affairs were: First, they did not have a clear target of study; second, their style of study was not correct. What should we do then?

This is what the revolutionary committee of Hungch'i Machine Works of Chaotung hsien, Heilungkiang Province, did:

(1) Persist in applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in analyzing the new trend of class struggle and the new problem of the struggle between the two lines.

The masses are aroused to analyze the common problems and to help analyze the personal problems. This enables the broad masses of workers to learn the method of analysis and to cultivate the habit of analysis.

One day, the workers of the repair workshop were busy with cleaning up the place. A poor peasant brought a cart for repairs, but nobody attended to him. A moment later, a commune member came in. He took from his pocket a pack of cigarettes and gave each worker a cigarette and then asked them to repair his cart. As a result, his cart was repaired first.

After that, the workers felt this was wrong. In the workshop, they applied Chairman Mao's philosophic viewpoint in analyzing this matter by raising it to the plane of the struggle between the two lines and in considering the struggle between public-interest and self-interest in the world outlook. Through this analysis, they realized that if they did not apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in regularly conducting the struggle for destroying self-interest and establishing devotion to the public, they would deviate from their course and they would go astray and would not be able to serve agricultural production wholly and completely.

This machine works often applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in making analysis of the line, arousing the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm. The old workers were red ideologically and the young workers worked vigorously. The workers said: "Philosophic analysis has many advantages. It is a key for opening a thousand locks."

(2) Persist in applying philosophy in summing up work.

When work is completed at a certain stage, a topic is suggested and the contents are specified and the masses are aroused to apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in summing up their experience, to draw experience and lessons from achievements and failures, and to master the law of things.

After this machine works had made some contributions toward agricultural production, a few people were arrogant and self-conceited, thinking that they had made their "utmost" efforts to serve agricultural production. As a result, they could not make new improvement for some time.

Bearing this question in mind, the revolutionary committee of the machine works organized the broad masses of workers to study Chairman Mao's teachings "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" and "Divide one into two," and to conscientiously sum up their service for agricultural production at the preceding stage. They realized that: all things in the world undergo an endless movement and are ever changing and that things do not have a "limit" and cannot possibly reach the "limit." After summing up their experience, they

discovered that contradictions existed between "manufacturing and repair" and between "use and repair," and that their work still lagged far behind the target. Accordingly, they adopted the method of sending the products and the workers to the countryside and guaranteeing repair and use of the products. They took a big step forward in serving agricultural production.

Since last year, the whole works has summed up its experience four times on a large scale and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in summing up 60 to 70 problems. The workers greatly heightened their consciousness and reduced their blindness.

(3) Persist in holding meetings to talk about application of philosophy.

Calling a meeting to talk about application of philosophy is a good method of leading the mass movement of the study and application of philosophy to a greater depth. To prevent holding such a meeting in a generalized manner, they hold an investigation meeting beforehand to analyze the living ideas of the masses and to grasp the problem of tendency and to make everyone apply Chairman Mao's philosophic viewpoint in solving one or two of the major problems in accordance with one's character. "Philosophic analysis" meetings, "philosophic summing-up" meetings and "philosophic discussion and application" meetings are combined together, so that everything goes through analysis, experience is summed up at each stage, and everyone talks about the application of philosophy. In this way, the "philosophic discussion and application" meetings are held briskly and in a lively manner and have rich substance.

As a result, thinking becomes active and the style of study has improved. Philosophy is discussed at meetings and put into practice. Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking really becomes a sharp weapon for carrying out the three great revolutionary movements and a beacon light for sustained revolution.

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What Should Be Done When Some Comrades Do Not Pay Sufficient Attention To Applying Philosophy in Ideological Remolding?

After studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, some comrades pay attention to applying it in guiding their work but do not pay sufficient attention to applying it in ideological remolding.

The principal causes of this neglect are: First, they do not understand sufficiently the meaning of applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in guiding ideological remolding; second, they fail to make clear the relationship between the remolding of the objective world and remolding of the subjective world. What should we do then?

The Party branch of the repair workshop of a certain unit of the PLA Air Force adopts this method:

(1) Heighten thinking and strengthen the consciousness of applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in remolding world outlook.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The change in world outlook is something fundamental," the Party branch repeatedly teaches all to study Chairman Mao's philosophic writings and to apply it first in ideological revolutionization. They chiefly heighten thinking in the three following ways:

First, make clear the relationship between revolutionization of thinking and scientific way of thinking and make clear that only when thinking has been revolutionized will it be possible to really attain the scientific way of thinking.

Second, make clear the relationship between "motive force" and "target" and make clear that one must consciously serve as a target of revolution before one may serve as the motive force of revolution.

Third, make clear the relationship between "external causes" and "internal causes" in ideological remolding and make clear that conscious revolution is a prerequisite to ideological remolding.

Educated in this way, the comrades greatly strengthen their consciousness of applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in guiding the remolding of world outlook.

(2) Teach all to make clear the relationship between remolding of objective world and remolding of subjective world.

The Party branch regularly organizes comrades of the whole company to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people for remolding the world comprises realization of the following tasks: remolding the objective world while remolding one's subjective world, that is, remolding one's ability of understanding, and remolding the relationship between the subjective world and the objective world." This makes all understand clearly that the remolding of the subjective world and the remolding of the objective world are related to each other and cannot be separated from each other. In applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in guiding one's work, one must first use Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to guide the remolding of one's thinking and use revolutionization of thinking to lead revolutionization of work.

The dynamo parts made by Liang Ho-pao, a turner, were below standard. He always thought that the lathe was old which prevented him from improving the quality of work. He feared hardships. But, when he was given a new lathe to work with, the parts he made still could not meet the requirements. The Party branch was of the opinion that in helping him improve the quality

of the dynamo parts he made, it would be first necessary to help him raise his thinking. Accordingly, it got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive," and taught him to apply this brilliant philosophic viewpoint of Chairman Mao in analyzing the relationship between man and the lathe.

This made him understand that: Man has life but the lathe is lifeless. In this contradiction, man plays the dominating role and is the principal aspect of the contradiction. He fails to make good dynamo parts with the lathe chiefly because he has not brought his subjective initiative into play.

After that, he worked seriously and dutifully, used his brain to find methods, and summed up his experience. Eventually, he mastered the law of operation of the lathe. Even with the old lathe he could also make dynamo parts of good quality.

(3) Pay attention to discovering, fostering and propagandizing the models of applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in revolutionizing thinking and in achieving the scientific way of thinking, and use the models to set the whole in motion.

The concrete method they adopt is: First, they try to discover, through comparison and selection, the models who study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way and make vigorous efforts to remold world outlook. Second, they actively bring up models and help them sum up experience and make improvements continuously in practice. Third, they bring the models into full play, letting them talk about their experience at meetings and play a leading role in practical struggle.

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What Should Be Done When Some Cadres Do Not Pay Sufficient Attention to the Study of Philosophy?

Some cadres fail to pay sufficient attention to the study of philosophy. They do not take the lead in study and application. They do not tightly grasp the leaders' study of philosophy.

The chief cause of this question is that they do not understand deeply the important meaning of the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and do not see clearly the danger of idealism and metaphysics. What should we do then?

The Party branch of the 1st company of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command has gained this experience:

1. Heighten the understanding of the important meaning of the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking.

When this company started to study philosophy, some comrades met many difficulties and failed to score remarkable results. Company commander Chang K'e-p'ing thought that "it is all right so long as we have studied and applied the 'three constantly read articles'; it is difficult to study philosophy and we may give up if we find it hard to delve into this study." Later, an incident greatly enlightened him.

Early this year, the No. 3 platoon made relatively good achievements in its work. Platoon leader Lu K'e-hsiang felt conceited ideologically. He confined his scope to the achievements and did not see the problems and could not consider the work of the platoon by the method of "dividing one into two." Soon after that, some ideological problems arose in the platoon. Then, he became impatient. He considered only the problems and not the achievements. He frequently criticized the comrades and seldom commended them, so that all were critical about him and the work of the platoon retrograded. Later, he studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must learn to look at problems from all sides, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things." He overcame one-sidedness in his thinking and made clear the dialectical relationship between achievements and problems and between commendation and criticism, and actively did his work well, pushing forward again the various branches of work of the whole platoon.

This incident provoked deep thought of the company commander. He thought of the change in this platoon. He was also aware that many comrades had surging revolutionary enthusiasm and subjectively worked very hard, but because materialist dialectics was lacking in their brains, they often laid emphasis on one thing while neglecting another and paid attention to one of the main tendencies while neglecting another tendency which might be hidden, so that there often were shortcomings in their work. Through the change in the No. 3 platoon, he further understood the great meaning of Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must popularize dialectics gradually and make everyone learn gradually to apply this scientific method of dialectics." He realized that one who had studied the "three constantly read articles" must go further to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and that whether or not one would study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking well was a major question concerning whether or not one could remold one's world outlook and do revolutionary work well.

After that, he paid particular attention to the study of philosophy and treated it very seriously and grasped all opportunities to take the lead in studying and applying it. This gave a great impetus to the study and application of philosophy in the whole company.

2. <u>The leadership helps the masses and the masses push the leadership forward</u>.

This company's mass movement of studying philosophy attracted close attention from the higher-level Party committee after its initiation. Commanding officers at various levels came to stay with this company and give it warm-hearted support and concrete guidance. The commanding officer of

the unit came personally to the company to participate in the Party branch committee meeting and joined all others in studying Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and continuously helped them understand deeply that Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking was dialectic materialism and historical materialism, the revolutionary, scientific world outlook and methodology of the proletariat, the theoretical basis of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the series of his directives and policies, and a sharp weapon for us in winning new victories of the three great revolutionary movements. They also realized that only when we had a real grasp of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking should we be able to "direct the Party members' thinking and inner-Party life to develop politically and scientifically" and be able to remold our world outlook and do our work more consciously and make progress continuously.

The close attention and education given by the higher-level Party committee and the commanding officer make every leading cadre continuously heighten their understanding of the important meaning of the study and application of philosophy and take a firmer grasp of the study and application of philosophy. They take the state of living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking as an important mark for the rating of cadres. The leaders lead the masses and the masses push the leaders forward.

Kao Yung-fu, leader of the 1st platoon, worked very energetically but did not grasp study firmly. In a monthly rating, the masses criticized him acutely, saying that he failed to take the lead in the study of philosophy and adopted a simple method of work. Spurred on by the masses, he greatly raised his consciousness of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, pushed forward the remolding of his world outlook and improved his method of work.

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SALT MINE

Discovery of a Big Salt Mine in Kiangsi Is a Big Good Thing

- Deeds of Kiangsi No. 909 geological team which prospects for salt mines for the sake of revolution by relying on the masses and fighting arduously

by

the Joint Reporting Group of the Geological Bureau of Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1970)

In the first spring of the seventies came the heart-stirring good tidings from the revolutionary cradle of Kiangsi that the Kiangsi No. 909 geological team had discovered in a red soil basin a big salt mine with very rich deposits.

Holding handfuls of snow-white salt, the children of Chingkangshan, reminded of the hardship of salt shortage during those years of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, were moved to tears and burst into an explosion of cheers, "Long live the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought! Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line! To the long, long life of Chairman Mao!"

Turn Over Three Layers of Earth To Find Salt for the Revolution!

Inspired by the spirit of the 9th National Party Congress, the broad masses of revolutionary workers of the No. 909 team, wanting to put on a firm basis Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," were determined to look for salt in the old revolutionary base. Such a question once raised touched off a heated debate:

Some people said that Kiangsi bordering on Fukien and Chekiang in the east and adjoining Kwangtung in the south had sea salt aplenty. Why should we prospect for salt?

Some others averred that the area here being composed of many small red soil basins, no conditions could exist for salt deposits. To look for a salt deposit was a waste of effort!

Still some others pointed out that the yearly geological prospecting plan having already been fixed with tasks packed into a tight schedule, we should take it easy in looking for salt deposits.

Should we search for salt deposits? Could we find them? When should we look for them? A string of problems were set before the Party committee of the No. 909 geological team and the leading members of the revolutionary committee.

Late at night, the office of the Party committee of the team was still lighted. Weng Sheng-lin, secretary of the team Party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee, was leading everyone in studying Chairman Mao's works word by word, sentence by sentence. In his teachings during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao said, "In the areas occupied by the frontier regime, due to the strict blockade enforced by the enemy, edible salt, cloth, medicines and other daily necessities are constantly in very short supply and very expensive, causing thereby an instability in the livelihood of the worker-peasant and petty bourgeois masses and the masses of the Red Army soldiers which at times really reaches an extreme degree. .....The solution of such an economic question is really worth the attention of every Party member."

While studying Chairman Mao's books, they recalled simultaneously the historical facts of struggle of the armymen and civilians of the old soviet area in taking salt from the enemy.

In those years, to solve the problem of edible salt, the soldiers and civilians in the old base waged a battle of courage and wit against the enemy. The Red Army fighters broke through the enemy blockade to take salt at their rear. The broad masses of people at the risk of their own lives sent salt to the base. Under the pretext of rowing bamboo rafts, they had edible salt transported back to the base hidden inside the hollow bamboo stems. Some disguised themselves as enemy "officials" stowing away salt under sedan chairs which a handful of people carried while breaking through the enemy blockade. Some others had cotton-padded coats steeped in water strongly impregnated with common salt. They then wore the coat going back to the base and had the salt dissolved. Many comrades laid down their precious lives in the forays for salt.

Chairman Mao's patient teachings and the history of brave struggle of the people of the old soviet area enabled Weng Sheng-lin and members of the leading group to realize deeply how important edible salt was to the revolutionary cause and to the people's livelihood and what attitude a communist should assume toward the solution of the problem of edible salt.

Historical experience is worthy of our attention, and blood lessons should not be forgotten. To look for salt deposits or not is in essence a question of whether one embraces or not the concept, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and whether one carries out Chairman Mao's teachings or not.

They further went into the midst of the workers to join the worker comrades in running Mao Tse-tung thought study classes and studying Chairman Mao's books. Veteran Red Army fighters, veteran cadres of the old soviet area and veteran Red guardsmen were invited over to tell the history of

revolution. In the light of the current situation of international class struggle, talks on current trends and on tasks were held. This raised considerably the consciousness of looking for salt deposits on the part of the broad masses of revolutionary workers.

At an oath-taking meeting on the search for salt deposits, the workers of the whole team seized with profound proletarian feelings solemnly vowed to the great leader Chairman Mao, "Oh, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! In former years, under a situation of directing a large army to break the 'encirclement' and fighting a very heated battle, you still showed concern for the question of edible salt for the soldiers and civilians. Today, we must follow your teachings, trudge through all the mountains and turn over three or four layers of earth to find common salt in the old soviet area. This is to win honor for you, to win honor for the great socialist motherland and to make a contribution to the elimination of imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries!"

A salt deposit exploring group immediately set out, its members heading separately for various areas to mobilize the masses to look for salt deposits.

Break Down Foreign Conventions and Launch An Assault on the Red Soil

Under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels and the revolutionary committee, the geological workers acting in coordination with the broad masses launched very rapidly a spectacular mass campaign for exploring salt deposits.

Acting on the clues supplied by the masses and carrying Mao Tse-tung's works on their persons and carrying ore specimens with shoulder poles, a 6-member group of the No. 1 sub-team of the No. 909 team, braving the severity of winter, set out for a small red soil basin.

Before they started, the concept of "no mineral deposits in the red soil of Kiangsi" formerly spread by foreign experts and bourgeois technical "authorities" prompted some people to say to them, "Don't waste your time on the trip! How can there be salt deposits in a red soil basin no bigger than one's buttocks?" Group head Ch'en Shih-yang and other comrades firmly replied, "Chairman Mao teaches us, 'All conclusions are made from an investigation of conditions at its end and not at its beginning. You've never conducted any investigation. How do you know there are no salt deposits?"

On reaching this small red soil basin, Comrade Ch'en Shih-yang and the salt deposit exploring group led by him immediately went deep into the midst of the masses, preaching Mao Tse-tung's thought, unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and mobilizing the masses to look for salt deposits.

Just as Vice Chairman Lin pointed out, "Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atomic bomb of infinite power." From cadres to the masses, from the Little Red Soldiers to white-haired oldsters--everyone dug salty mud everywhere and checked for brine to look for salt deposits.

On hearing about the search for salt deposits, an aged poor peasant was filled with delight as he spoke to everyone he came upon, "This is Chairman Mao's call. We must resolutely respond to it!" Always with a bamboo hat on his head and a hoe on his shoulder, he stood watching plots of land becoming soaked with a rising tide early at dawn and drying up by noon under the heat of sunshine to become a frost-like patch of white. Under his leadership, the old and the young in the whole village all got busy looking for salt mines. Very quickly several points of salt deposits were discovered.

Laying down his needles and threads, a tailor led the comrades of the salt exploring group to check a fountain of salty water.

On hearing his father talk about the hardship of salt shortage experienced in those years, a Little Red Soldier ran from end to end checking fountain sand wells one after another. Holding a bowl of water, he walked several li. Handing it to the comrades of the salt exploring group, he said, "Uncle, this water is salty. Check if it contains salt?"

In several days' time, the masses had sent up several hundred saline mud and salty water samples.

The energetic support from the broad masses gave considerable inspiration to the comrades of the salt exploring group. Braving wind and rain and working by the light of stars or the moon, they dug up saline mud and fetched salty water. Unmindful of the filth or the stench, they ran their tongues over the mud they dug up and tasted any source of water they saw. In a matter of only six days, they completed a task that used to take several months before.

After such a process of work, they found that though this red soil basin is very small yet its ancient base ran very deep with all sides well enclosed. Conditions existed for salt deposits. They affirmed this as a location of a salt deposit.

The battle of drilling and exploring deep into the earth began. The comrades of the No. 9 sub-team entrusted with the drilling and exploring task drove themselves mercilessly seeking rapid progress in drilling while working with meticulous care. The leading cadres followed things up at day and night shifts; technical personnel drew designs, compiled records and conducted experiments on the spot. With the hole bored increasing in depth meter by meter, the people looked with increasing expectancy to the discovery of salt. Everyone focussed attention on every slight change in the drilling and did not fail to lick every specimen taken out of the core of rock.

The results of a test showed that the drill was soon to reach the layer of salt. It was then early morning. The comrades relieving the next shift rushed up ahead of time while those to be relieved refused to leave. The masses in the neighborhood gathered around the set of equipment, their eyes riveted on the drilling. With bated breath, they waited and waited for the heart-stirring moment.

"Lift the drill up!" At the shout of a command from the squad leader, the drilling shaft rose with lightning speed. Taking a look at the core of a rock extracted, the people jumped for joy. "Salt, it's salt!" The cheers, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" reverberated over the mining area.

Thus ended the history of no salt deposits in Kiangsi. The aspirations of the people of Kiangsi through all the ages were fulfilled!

Thus was declared a complete bankruptcy on such fallacious views as "No mineral deposits in the red soil of Kiangsi," "No salt in a small basin," etc.

Such a big good thing once more pointed to the unqualified correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to the fact that people armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung can work any miracle in the world!

The good news spread rapidly to the fields, to the markets, to those down at the Chingkangshan and to both banks of the Kan River in Kiangsi. People danced for joy and hurried to break the news to the first person they saw. Arriving for an inspection were group after group of workers, cadres, commune members, students and "May 7" fighters. From a distance of several tens of li away came white-haired oldsters to see the salt mine. Holding the hands of the drilling workers, they said with feeling, "You've done a big good thing. You've set old man Chairman Mao's heart at rest and created happiness for the people of the old soviet area. Should something untoward happen hereafter, we will not suffer from lack of edible salt!"

Join Imperialism, Revisionism and Counter-Revolutionaries in a Race for Time and for Speed, and Grab the Big Salt Field in Half a Year!

The great rush of things was matched by a "10,000-horse" battle at its height. The call for a big confrontation battle in exploring salt fields was sounded!

Some people being bound by foreign conventions and following the road of old rules and habits held the view that to grasp such a big salt field would take three or four years, and two years at the quickest.

The broad masses of workers firmly replied, "Revolution must be coupled with the best of our efforts to grab the big salt field in half a year." Developing the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," they made a dash for the salt field, hastened the process of

installation and drilling, combined mining with processing to seek early salt production, and came up with one stirring war song after another.

The concentration of five drilling machines working at their top speed involved a very heated battle. With a drilling machine weighing over 10 tons and its rig reaching a height of over a dozen or 20 meters coupled with big piles of auxiliary work tools and materials, its dismantlement and removal, involving even a short distance, calls for 10 to 15 days' time. Now to have five drilling machines speedily concentrated on the salt field from five hilltops 400 or 500 li away in a rainy season--this is a very arduous task! A hero races against time just as time urges him on. To have the big salt field grabbed at an early date, the workers raised the resounding demand, "Undeterred by all the obstacles and hazards in the world, we will spur our horses to join the battlefield with the best of speed. We pledge to make it in four days!"

Upon receiving an order, the comrades of the No. 8 sub-team immediately sprang into action. Braving a torrential rain, they speedily dismantled the ponderous drilling machine and its towering rig. Trudging through muddy trails, they hauled it out 20 li from an area deep in the mountains. Falling over in a slip, they hastened to their feet to catch up. Injured, they doggedly stuck it out without leaving the fire-line.

The comrades of the No. 7 sub-team hurried after dusk to make their way from a remote mountain to the edge of the highway, and by the light of torches at night worked on truck-loading, and moved ahead with great speed. Arriving at the salt field, they chucked away their own luggage at the roadside to start immediately the installation of the drilling machine and the drilling rig.

After a hurried march over a long distance, the comrades of the No. 4 sub-team had arrived at the salt field deep at night. The leadership told them to take a rest but nothing would make them yield as they said they could not have a restful sleep without setting the drill to work. Lighting up torches, they continued the fight.

From all sides rushed the poor and lower-middle peasants in the neighborhood to give a hand in carrying machines and transporting materials. They fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the comrades of the geological team like members of one family. Their common wish was to contribute their strength to the exploration of the salt mine.

In only four days, over 400 workers had transported to the salt mine over 100 tons of equipment and materials and put into operation all the drills.

In the process of installing drilling machines, there emerged many good persons and good deeds. Old worker Li Te-hua who was seriously wounded not long ago was being confined to the hospital for treatment. On learning that a big confrontation battle was being waged on the salt field,

he immediately hurried to the scene. He joined three other old workers in leading several tens of young people to form into an installing team to face difficulties headon.

Once, in the transportation of a drilling machine, the truck could not move because several continuous days of torrential rains had made the road muddy and slippery. With a wave of his hand, old worker Li Te-huai said in a high-pitched voice, "Come, let's heave it up with our shoulders!" So saying, he lost no time heaving up one end of the machine. When deterred by other comrades, he said, "The Foolish Old Man could remove the mountains. Why should I be afraid of a weight of several hundred catties? Let me go. Every minute and every second must be seized!"

In installing the drilling rig, he wanted to be the first to climb up. His left hand being wounded before, he worked with his right. The dismantling of this drilling machine and its removal and installation had taken only one and a half days. Under the leadership of Comrade Li Te-hua, the young people got tempered. The female comrades were all able to climb up the drilling rig, working at a great height.

During the days and nights of the confrontation battle on the salt field, the mining area was a picture of red flags fluttering in the wind. Drilling rigs towering and machines humming, the drilling and exploring workers filled with vim and vigor worked away at breaking through barriers and tackling hardships and hazards, thus notching up an unprecedented height in the speed of prospecting.

The drilling machine in the charge of Comrade Chang Lin-tzu, assistant political instructor of the No. 4 sub-team, showed a high efficiency and the best results with the shaft reaching a depth of over 500 meters in half a month. Comrade Chang Lin-tzu is an old worker with a background marked by great hardships and deep hatred. He personally suffered the pain of salt shortage during the economic blockade of the Kuomintang in former years. When salt was discovered right before his home, he was emotionally aroused, infinite strength filling his whole being. At that time, he was sick but he persisted in not leaving the fireline.

In the process of drilling, a loose sand-and-gravel layer was reached and a wall of the 100-odd-meter-deep hole crumbled, obstructing the progress of the drill. Several attempts to save the situation proved futile. Some people said, "Write it off as a loss!"

Comrade Chang Lin-tzu joined others in studying the "three constantly read articles." Arming their heads with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they pulled themselves up and increased their enthusiasm for work. After repeated studies and experiments, they finally found a good way of overcoming the problem of sand and gravel. The drilling went on smoothly.

In the confrontation battle on the salt field, the broad masses of revolutionary workers broke with superstitions and fetishes and emancipated their thinking. By proceeding from the actual conditions of the salt field and arranging the drilling of holes in the light of local factors, they brought about a saving of 70 percent in the work involved. Meanwhile, by adopting the drilling method of doing some part of the mining without taking out any sample of rock, they raised the efficiency several-fold. This increased considerably the speed of prospecting. In less than half a year this big salt field was explored and checked.

After the sight of salt at the first hole drilled, they combined prospecting with production. They took the initiative in providing the production department with the data required and imparted to them the relevant technical knowhow and joined them in making designs and in carrying out work processes. Together with the production department, they strengthened the well being explored and poured water in to turn it into a production well. After 47 days of a joint battle, the artificial brine underground rose to the surface to flow in an endless stream into evaporation pans and into yards used for drying salt under the sun. Salt, clean and white, was produced.

With the finest and purest grains of salt picked out and with their hearts and those of the people of the old soviet area displayed in all their redness, the workers brought to the great leader Chairman Mao good tidings. They are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to promote revolutionary traditions and strive for still greater honor along the broad road of continuing the revolution!

* * *

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Join Peking People in Celebrating 21st Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in china and founder of the people's republic of china, and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao today mounted the tienanmen rostrum and joined 400,000 armymen and civilians of the capital in jubilantly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the revolutionary people, fired with enthusiasm, gathered in the vast tienanmen square and along the thoroughfare to the east of it early this morning. they looked forward to the happiest moment of being reviewed by chairman mao and vice-chairman lin.

at ten a.m., our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin mounted the rostrum with firm steps. in high spirits, chairman mao happily waved to all present. the band played "the east is red". cheers of "long live chairman mao exclamation" "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" resounded in the sky.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk mounted the rostrum together with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin.

imbued with profound proletarian internationalist feelings, the paraders extended their warm welcome to the revolutionary comrades and friends on the reviewing stands who came from various countries. they shouted slogans expressing their resolute support for the albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism, for the people of the three countries of indo-china, korea and japan, and the palestinian people and other arab people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs, and for the proletariat, the oppressed people and nations of the world in their revolutionary struggles.

with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin on the rostrum were:

members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) yeh chun, yen chien-ying, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, chu teh, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng, wu fa-hsien, chang chun-chiao, chiu hui-tso, chou en-lai, yao wen-yuan, kang sheng, huang yung-sheng and tung pi-wu; alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing; and

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china.

wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. the national anthem was played while the gun salvoes were fired.

vice-chairman lin piao delivered an important speech at the rally. his speech was punctuated by ovation from the

revolutionary masses who shouted: "we warmly support the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china exclamation" "hail the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "greet the convening of the fourth national people's congress with new victories exclamation" and "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation"

a grand parade took place then. the paraders, including workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, chinese people's liberation army men, militiamen, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals marched through the tienanmen square in high spirits. the parade fully demonstrated the unprecedented revolutionary unity and the unprecedented vitality of the 700 million chinese people who have been tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it fully showed the deepening of the mass movement of the workers, peasants and soldiers to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way in close connection with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. it fully reflected the great achievements won by the people of all nationalities in china on industrial, agricultural and other fronts by acting upon chairman mao's great teaching "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". the workers, peasants and soldiers are determined to unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

distinguished guests from various countries present on the rostrum today were: abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission; nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and chairman of the state planning commission; nguyen van loc, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and minister of agriculture of the d.r.v.n.; nguyn van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea; sone khamvanvongsa, member of the directors' board of the khaosan pathet lao; lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, governor of punjab of pakistan, and his wife; thakin ba thein tin, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma; jusuf adjitorop, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife; colonel ali mahfudh, chief of operation and training of the tanzanian people's defence forces; djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife; kenzoo nakajima, chairman of japan-china cultural exchange association; and friendly american personage edgar snow and his wife.

also present on the rostrum were nieh jung-chen, ho hsiang-ning, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, li fu-chun, teng tzu-hui, li ssu-kuang, fu tso-yi, hsu teh-heng and li teh-chuan.

SCMP Editor's Note: NCNA-English reports on the T'ien An Men rally on October 1, Lin Piao's speech at the rally, Chou En-lai's grand reception on the eve of National Day, Chou's speech at the reception, and a joint editorial on October 1 of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i, and Chieh-fang-chün Pao are reproduced in Current Background No. 917/70-18.

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Join 500,000 Peking Armymen and People in National Day Evening Festivities

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

our most respected and beloved great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin this evening joined half a million armymen and people in the chinese capital and friends from various countries in the evening festivities celebrating the 21st anniversary of our great socialist motherland.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk were present at the evening festivities and, together with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin, saw the grand display of fireworks.

with the great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin on the tienanmen rostrum in watching the fireworks were members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) comrades yeh chun, yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, chu teh, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng, wu fa-hsien, chang chun-chiao, chiu hui-tso, chou en-lai, yao wen-yuan, kang sheng, huang yung-sheng and tung pi-wu; and alternate members of the political bureau of the party central committee comrades chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing.

tienanmen square presented a magnificent scene on the evening of the national day. brightly lit huge slogans reading "long live the communist party of china exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" glowed radiantly atop tall buildings surrounding the square. eleven giant block characters in red light which spelled out this slogan "unite to win still greater victories" stood in the centre of the square. filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, the revolutionary masses taking part in the evening festivities warmly hailed the great victories achieved on all fronts by the people of the whole country by holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the ninth party congress. they warmly hailed the fresh victories won by the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

at 8 p.m., as the band played "the east is red", the great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin mounted the tienanmen rostrum with firm steps amid the ringing cheers of the revolutionary masses. glowing with health and beaming with smiles, chairman mao shook hands and conversed with comrades and friends from various parts of the world and waved to the revolutionary masses. overflowing with enthusiasm, the hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers,

looking up at the tienanmen, waved their copies of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and cheered over and over again "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" expressing the profound proletarian feelings of the people of all nationalities in china for the great leader chairman mao.

on the tienanmen rostrum, chairman mao had a cordial and friendly talk with cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. chairman mao also met the five-member delegation of the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist) of norway headed by comrade pal steigan.

also on the rostrum were: the albanian government economic delegation headed by abdyl kellezi; the vietnamese government economic delegation headed by nguyen con; nguyen van loc, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and minister of agriculture; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; the korean government economic delegation headed by kim gyong ryon; the delegation of the khaosan pathet lao headed by sone khamvanvongsa; the pakistan government friendship delegation headed by lt. gen. mohammad atiqur rahman; the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma headed by thakin ba thein tin; the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia headed by jusuf adjitorop; hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife; the tanzanian military delegation headed by col. ali mahfudh; djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife; the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association headed by kenzoo nakajima; friendly american personage edgar snow and his wife; and friends and comrades from other countries. diplomatic envoys to china from various countries and the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question were also on the rostrum.

clusters of colourful fireworks soared into the air and formed spectacular patterns. workers, peasants and soldiers and other revolutionary people gave magnificent performances amid the sound of militant revolutionary songs. before the chinshui (golden water) bridge in front of the tienanmen gate, thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers presented by turns selections from the eight model revolutionary theatrical works. facing the tienanmen rostrum, the worker-peasant-soldier students who entered the new-type socialist universities -- tsinghua university and peking university -- this year, presented the song and dance item "workers, peasants and soldiers enter university" which was created by themselves. in high spirits, the revolutionary masses sang and danced in praise of our great leader chairman mao and invincible mao tsetung thought and in praise of the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they pledged their determination to follow closely the great leader chairman mao and unite to win still greater victories.

in addition to tienanmen square which was the centre of the national day festivities, gatherings with fireworks displays were held at the peking workers' stadium and a few other places on the outskirts of the city.

PUBLICATIONS

Photo Album "US Imperialism Is Bound to be Defeated! The People of the World Are Sure to Win!" Published with Captions in Ten Foreign Languages

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

a photo album entitled "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" has been published with captions in ten foreign languages by the peking foreign languages press.

the english, french, vietnamese and japanese editions will soon be distributed at home and abroad by the guozi shudian (china publications centre) and the foreign languages bookstores in various parts of the country. the spanish, russian, german, thai, burmese and swahili editions will be distributed in october.

our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", is a great programme for the chinese people, together with the revolutionary people of the world, to carry on the struggle against imperialism. vivid photos in the album show moving scenes of the chinese people pledging warm and resolute support to chairman mao's solemn statement. they also demonstrate the excellent situation of the vigorously developing struggle against u.s. imperialism waged by the revolutionary people the world over, and their strong will and confidence in carrying the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle through to the end and winning victory.

FILMS

Color Film on Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" Begins to be Shown on October First

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

a colour film on the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" has been made by the peking film studio under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's proletarian line on literature and art and with every attention from the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. the film will be shown in peking and other parts of china beginning october first.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." in the course of making the film, revolutionary comrades at the peking film studio and revolutionary art workers of the peking opera troupe of shanghai worked with the revolutionary determination to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland. they put proletarian politics in command and studied and applied in a living way

chairman mao's great work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and his brilliant three constantly read articles. with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going way to eradicate the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents chou yang, hsia yen, tien han and yang han-sheng, the "four villains", in the sphere of literature and art. all this helped the revolutionary film and art workers raise their consciousness in putting into practice chairman mao's revolutionary line of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and promote their ideological revolutionization. they worked with concerted efforts and learned from and encouraged each other so as to make the film a high quality product. the revolutionary film and art workers displayed the proletarian revolutionary spirit and gave full play to their initiative and creativeness. doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their minds, they broke old conventions and blazed a trail. undaunted by setbacks, they made repeated trials, summed up experience and finally turned out a successful film on "taking tiger mountain by strategy", a model revolutionary theatrical work scintillating with the brilliance of mao tsetung thought.

filled with political enthusiasm, workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary people throughout the country are making energetic efforts to popularize the model revolutionary theatrical works. "study the model theatrical works and be thoroughgoing revolutionaries" has become their motto.

the successful filming of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and the showing of this colour film are expected to make for the wide popularization of the model revolutionary theatrical works among the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers and promote the vigorous growth of the proletarian literary and art movement embodied by these works.

a documentary film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" has been produced jointly by the shanghai television station and a film-making group in shanghai from a televised live performance. it will also be put on show at a time when the whole nation is jubilantly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of Different Nationalities in Sinkiang's Ili Area Struggle in Unity under Banner of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 30, 1970)

the revolutionary people of the 13 nationalities in the ili kazakh autonomous chou in china's northwestern frontier hold the great leader chairman mao dear to their hearts. these people of kazakh, uighur, han, hui, sibo and other nationalities unite closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and are grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, determined to build the northwestern frontier of the motherland into an impregnable iron bastion.

hearts of people turn toward chairman mao

the people in the ili kazakh autonomous chou earnestly study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and with profound proletarian feelings. the story of mamulieh, a kazakh commune member who has distinguished himself in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, has spread far and wide on the pachatierh grassland on the northern slope of the tienshan mountains. born in a poor herdsman's family, mamulieh had no chance for an education in the vicious pre-liberation days. he found it hard to study chairman mao's works. he got his children to teach him reading and writing every day. he carried chairman mao's works wherever he went. he organized the whole family to study chairman mao's works before a portrait of chairman mao in the evenings, often until late into the night. mamulieh often says: "the grass on the mountains cannot live without sunshine, the kazakh herdsmen cannot live without mao tsetung thought."

mamulieh had to cover several kilometres in the evenings to attend a mao tsetung thought study class run by his production team. he fell off the horse half way one time, but he continued on his way.

muhomaitichiang, a kazakh herdsman attending the conference of representatives of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought held by the chou, suffered greatly in the old society when he tended herds for five herd-owners in turn. he has studied and applied chairman mao's works with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao and in a living way since liberation. following chairman mao's great teaching "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end", he struggles at the forefront of class struggle and constantly makes new contributions in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the tekeszu grassland was hit by an unusually big snowstorm at the end of 1968. muhomaitichiang drove the horses to another grazing ground so that the herds could tide over the winter. as he and the herds were passing a ravine, there was an avalanche and he was buried waist-deep in snow. two horses with just their heads above the snow were struggling desperately dozens of metres away when a rumbling sound warned that a greater avalanche was about to happen. at the risk of his own life, he struggled through the snow toward the horses and protected the collective property.

class brothers have one heart

nurtured by great mao tsetung thought, the people respect and support each other with profound proletarian feelings and struggle shoulder to shoulder to build up and defend the frontier.

people tell of two production teams of different nationalities in the huochien commune in the chapuchaerh sibo autonomous county which are united, support each other and work in cooperation.

the no. 2 production team of the chienchin production brigade has sibo people as its main nationality, and in the no. 3 production team of the fanhsiu production brigade kazakhs account for the greater part of the population. the teams are neighbours, using the same canal to water their fields. before sinkiang was liberated, the reactionary ruling class used to create disputes between the peoples over the use of land, water and grasslands. since liberation, the people of various nationalities in sinkiang have received close attention from the party and chairman mao. the masses have constantly raised their class consciousness in common struggle. their revolutionary unity based on mao tsetung thought has grown greatly. after the party's ninth congress last year, the poor and lower-middle peasants of these two production teams started a joint mao tsetung thought study class. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great taching "unite to win still greater victories", denounced the landlords and herd-owners of the old society who had ruthlessly exploited and oppressed them, and criticized the theory of "dying out of class struggle" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

their common hatred for the enemies led to still closer unity among these poor and lower-middle peasants of two nationalities. a severe drought struck their area this spring. sibo commune members, who live on the upper course of the irrigation canal, arranged to let the kazakhs, who live on the lower course, have the maximum flow of water for irrigation. furthermore, they sent experienced peasants to pass on their knowledge to young kazakh people of how to make the most effective use of the irrigation water. hearing that the sibo peasants had fallen behind in spring farming, the kazakh commune members promptly sent tractors to help. the commune members of all nationalities treasure the friendship forged in their common struggles. they say: nothing can match our profound class feelings.

the heaviest snowstorm in a hundred years hit the ili area in early spring of last year. dozens of kazakh herdsmen families of a stockbreeding team belonging to the akesu commune in hocheng county which is located deep in the tienshan mountains, and the team's herds numbering some 10,000 heads were stranded in the heavy snow. hearing of this, the cadres and members of 12 agricultural teams of the commune, of han, hui, sibo and other nationalities, immediately organized a special rescue party. bringing chairman mao's works with it, the party braved the snow and bitter cold to break a path on the tienshan grazing grounds 2,000 to 3,000 metres above sea level. after a protracted hard struggle over a dozen or more days and nights, they moved all the stranded people and livestock to safety, thus helping defeat this natural disaster.

big border region has new appearance

the people of all nationalities want to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

they have been making concerted efforts to transform nature in this border region. the big achievements of the no. 3 brigade of the shengli (victory) commune in ining county are a case in point.

the brigade members of kazakh, uighur, han, uzbek and two other nationalities, resolutely responding to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", have relied on their own efforts and worked hard to transform their farming conditions. they fought for several winters and springs in harsh conditions, and enriched 18 hectares of land with good soil, changed 660 hectares of scattered tiny farm plots into bigger tracts that are easier to farm, and enlarged their farmland by 140 hectares. they have also built irrigation canals and planted trees over the past few years, ending a long-standing drought menace. total grain output in the brigade last year was more than double that in 1965. the brigade got still bigger harvests this year and it has become a pace-setter in the ili area in responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, is gaining momemtum in the autonomous chou. many outstanding farm units have emerged, while in the vast tienshan and altai stockbreeding areas, the herdsmen are transforming the grasslands and creating grain and fodder bases and they have already achieved considerable success. a livestock farm named "unity" in the tienshan mountains has herd tenders of kazakh, uighur, mongolian, khalkhas and han nationalities. they are united as one in building a new socialist area and have made outstanding achievements. they grew 66 hectares of winter wheat last year in this cold mountain area more than 2,000 metres above sea level, with the per-hectare yield coming to three tons. this enabled them to have surplus grain. the herd tenders also built houses and animal sheds and opened up new grazing grounds. this made them much less dependent on natural conditions in livestock-breeding. this year the number of livestock in the farm registered an 80 per cent increase over that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the herd tenders have thus made greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland.

SPORTS

Mao Tsetung Thought Nurtures China's Sportsmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

china's sportsmen have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are rapidly advancing along the road to "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" as our great leader chairman mao indicates. they serve the workers, peasants and soldiers whole-heartedly and organize mass physical culture and therefore are warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the sportsmen have redoubled their efforts in the great proletarian cultural revolution to make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and remould their world outlook in the light of chairman mao's three constantly read articles. they studied chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle". in response, they raised this resounding slogan "go where the workers, peasants and soldiers are". they often go to

factories and villages to give exhibition performances for the workers, peasants and soldiers and guide mass physical culture.

such exhibitions of athletics, gymnastics, swimming, football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and other sports in peking alone in the past year came to more than 300. wherever the exhibitions take place, in the modern gymnasium crammed with spectators or on small grounds with unfavourable conditions and attended by only a few people, the sportsmen do their best.

some athletes went to the hunghsing (red star) people's commune in the suburbs of peking one day to give an exhibition for the poor and lower-middle peasants. when they entered the village, an old poor peasant told them that they only had a threshing ground but not any sand pits. the athletes said: "straw will do." a thick layer of straw was spread as a makeshift sand pit for pole vault. one athlete was not well but he carried on. each time he vaulted higher than before. the peasants praised his tenacity.

table tennis players went to tsangmu hsiang, a border town in tibet on the "roof of the world", one day last june to give an exhibition for the tibetan herdsmen and frontier guards. braving driving wind and rain, the herdsmen joyously converged from all directions. taking the hand of one of the table tennis players, an elderly tibetan herdsman said with tears: "only table tennis players educated by chairman mao would cross mountains to give a performance for us herdsmen exclamation"

the exhibition match took place in the open. the rarefied air made the players breath very quickly. but they took the performance as an action to refute the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on sports advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, a line which had divorced the sportsmen from proletarian politics and from the workers, peasants and soldiers. the exhibition meant they were acting to implement chairman mao's proletarian line on sports. this understanding heightened their morale. they were determined to show a high level of skill for the armymen and people on the plateau no matter how hard the natural conditions or how bad the weather.

the exhibition went on some hours. the place rang with applause and cheers which reverberated through the surrounding mountains and valleys. the frontier guards told the table tennis players as they left that the exhibition had impressed them as a victory for chairman mao's proletarian line on sports.

chinese sportsmen have conducted deep-going revolutionary mass criticism in the great proletarian cultural revolution to clear away the poisonous influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as "give first place to technique" and "play to be champions". their sportsmanship shows their communist spirit and inspires the spectators.

an exhibition ice hockey game between kirin and heilungkiang took place in the capital indoor stadium on the evening of july 30. it was a thrilling game that attracted 18,000 spectators. the score was 3-0 in favour of the kirin team when its two goal keepers were injured one after the other and withdrew from the game. the goal was left unguarded.

it was seven minutes before the game's end. chang jui-lin, a goal keeper of the heilungkiang team waiting outside the court, took off his pullover and put on one bearing the insignia of the kirin team and dashed into the court to act

as its goal keeper. he showed the same stubbornness and courage as in playing for his own team and protected the goal time and again. the score remained unchanged. his action was characteristic of the new outlook of chinese sportsmen nurtured by mao tsetung thought. it won prolonged applause from the spectators. these sportsmen are writing a new chapter in the annals of china's sports.

china's well-known high jumper ni chih-chin cleared 2.26 metres at a track and field exhibition contest held in peking on june 30, 1970 in commemoration of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party. that was the best world result in the men's high jump event in recent years.

before the exhibition began, ni chih-chin said he hoped to set a new record. all the other athletes shared his aspirations. they told him: "to win honour for our motherland, we'll do our best to help you before the performance." some selected quotations from chairman mao to encourage him. others helped improve the track. ni chih-chin was moved by this. he said: "chairman mao's teachings and the warm help of the comrades encourage me enormously. i must achieve a better result."

"achievements stem from the collective and the collective trains new people" -- it was in this revolutionary atmosphere that ni chih-chin raised his ideological level to a new high and reached the best men's high jump result in recent years.

chairman mao teaches: "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour." the sportsmen regularly go to factories and rural areas to work and be re-educated by the workers and peasants. a number of gymnasts walked scores of kilometres to take part in physical labour at the changkouyu coal mine on the outskirts of peking. they performed gymnastics for the miners who also re-educated them. after working in the mine for one month and more, they developed profound proletarian feelings for the miners and they designed a new set of callisthenics specially for them.

the sportsmen often repair and put up their sports equipment and clean the playgrounds themselves. they carried coal and worked as boiler stokers.

they have received many letters from workers, peasants and soldiers praising them for the profound change in their thinking. these letters give them great education and encouragement. under the guidance of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, they are determined to make still greater efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers still better, remould their world outlook consciously and carry the revolution in sports through to the end so as to make new contributions to developing china's socialist sports and physical culture.

EXEMPLARY CADRE

Head of Advanced Grain Store in Northwest China Serves People Heart and Soul

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 1, 1970)

comrade wang huai-ning, a communist party member who is head of the number 19 grain store of the tungfeng district in sian city, northwest china, serves the people whole-heartedly. while working at his post, he bears the whole world in mind. this grain store in shensi province has been elected an advanced unit 47 times in the past dozen years. it has received hundreds of letters of commendation from neighbourhood people in praise of the workers' whole-hearted service to the people.

commercial workers throughout the province are now learning from this store in the course of a socialist revolutionary emulation concentrated on improving their attitude to the customers and quality of their service.

seven people man the store which supplies food grain for more than 1,600 households comprising more than 5,600 people. the store has never closed for a single day in the past twelve years. it is open on festivals and holidays and during meeting and study times, and even when inventories are made.

during a raging rainstorm one day in 1958, wang huai-ning reminded the shop assistants that the workers and cadres were working selflessly for the socialist construction. it would be hard, he pointed out, for their old people and children at home to come out in such weather to buy grain. what should the store do, he asked, just wait for customers to come? at his suggestion, he and the shop assistants carted sacks of rice and flour to people's homes in the storm. this pleased people who saw the action as an expression of concern from the party. after that, members of the store made a house-to-house survey to find out which families needed such help at other times. families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen and people who are old, weak, ill or disabled have received home-delivery of rice and flour every month in all weather over the past twelve years. wang huai-ning said: "saving the people's time and effort in buying food grain is our support to the socialist construction, the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

comrade wang huai-ning has carefully studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"). this helped him understand that weighing out rice and flour all day might seem a small and commonplace task but it is of great political significance. he said: "we socialist commercial workers should learn from comrade norman bethune's 'boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people'".

a worker asked the grain store one day to help him find an ounce of brown rice which he needed to boil with medicinal herbs. the store had never sold brown rice nor did the shop assistants know where it was sold. comrade wang huai-ning said: "if we can relieve a little of the trouble of workers, peasants and soldiers, we are doing something for the communist cause exclamation" the store decided to look for brown rice, but where could it be found? comrade wang huai-ning recalled: "i've seen a grain or two of brown rice from time to time in

rice we've sold. let us look for some." he and the shop assistants untied 90-kilogramme sacks of rice one after another hunting for brown rice. but after going through 30 sacks, they had not found so much as one grain. undaunted, they went on to another stack of sacks. at long last they found a few grains in one sack. wang huai-ning and others removed every grain of brown rice. when they gave a small package of it to the worker, he was moved and said: "you really serve people whole-heartedly."

at the time of spring festival or other holidays wang huai-ning arranges for others to have time off while he remains on duty in line with chairman mao's teaching that a communist "should be more concerned about the party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself." he ignores his own ailments and works without any thought of self. he had two fleshy growths on his back and went to the hospital to have them removed by surgery without letting the other comrades know. he tore up the doctor's sick leave certificate and went right back to work. the doctor who had performed the operation happened to come in to buy grain and was astonished to see wang huai-ning. he asked: "old wang, why don't you rest? this isn't right exclamation" wang huai-ning said with a smile: "no need to make a fuss over such a slight ailment as mine. a communist must fight on so long as he lives. i'll give every minute and every second of my life to the great cause of communism exclamation"

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the revolutionary masses have displayed unprecedented initiative in the revolution and production. they would like to be able to buy grain before or after work. so wang huai-ning and the shop assistants decided to keep the store open from early morning until the evening for the convenience of the customers.

a worker customer left the grain store one august day last year murmuring: "i still have to go some way to buy soya sauce. buying this and that takes so much time." the shop assistants suggested that the store also sell edible oil, salt, soya sauce, and vinegar. this would add to the work for the seven of them, but wang huai-ning warmly supported the suggestion. a few days later a special counter for such things appeared in the grain store. it has added noodles, pickled vegetables and other things in the past year.

comrade wang huai-ning is full of revolutionary vigour and has shown the same whole-hearted devotion in all the past dozen years. where does his revolutionary zeal come from? the answer is given by the following entry in his diary: "when i think of the goodness of chairman mao and the communist party and the liberation of the working people, my strength and revolutionary will are inexhaustible."

comrade wang huai-ning comes from a poor peasant family and suffered much in his childhood. chairman mao and the communist party saved him from misery and he joined the revolutionary ranks. he was admitted into the chinese communist party on may 27, 1959. on that memorable day, he thought of the countless class brothers abroad still suffering and he vowed to the party: "i will arm myself with mao tsetung thought and serve the people 'wholly' and 'entirely' and always keep the liberation of all mankind in my heart."

he makes a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and encourages the other comrades to study earnestly. the turn-over in personnel in the store over the past dozen years comes to 20 people. comrade wang huai-ning joins newcomers in studying the three constantly read articles and

in recalling the bitterness of the old society and praising today's happiness. he helps them think in terms of serving the chinese people and people of the whole world whole-heartedly.

the store's workers are not only shop assistants but also propagandists of mao tsetung thought. whenever a new instruction of chairman mao's is broadcast, they spread the word to the neighbourhood quickly, particularly to the families of martyrs and armymen and to those who are old, weak, ill or disabled.

this store was elected an advanced unit to attend a recent municipal meeting of representatives of activists in living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the seven commercial workers are again studying chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they said: "there is no end to making revolution. we will study the three constantly read articles, remould our world outlook and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers whole-heartedly for a life-time."

INDUSTRY

East China Province Expands Synthetic Fibre Industry

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 1, 1970)

a dozen or so small synthetic fibre factories are under construction in kiangsu province, east china, this year. more than half of them have already gone into operation and the rest will do so before the year's end. products include polyester, chinese nylon, vinylon, polyvinyl chloride and polypropylene fibres.

the workers are building the synthetic fibre industry under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

the making of synthetic fibre fabrics is a new industry in china. the raw material is products or by-products of the coal and petroleum industries, limestone or natural gas.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents advocated the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, the line of exclusive reliance on "experts" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas. they described the synthetic fibre industry as something mysterious that the workers could not comprehend. they ignored the ability of the masses and instead relied on a few "experts" and "authorities" to produce synthetic fibres. but they achieved no results after many years.

workers in nanking, changchou, wuhsi, suchou, lienyun harbour and other cities in kiangsu province were led by the revolutionary committees at various levels during the cultural revolution to refute liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist nonsense. as a result, the workers were keen to run local industries. the province began a vigorous mass movement to set up small synthetic fibre factories. a number of such small plants were built within half a year.

the annual production capacity of each ranges from 200 to 250 tons of synthetic fibre.

preparations to build the nanking polyester fibre plant were made in 1966. the handful of capitalist-roaders in the plant put a few "experts" in charge of the project. they bought blueprints from abroad for the equipment at a cost of several thousand yuan and for two years sat in rooms drawing designs, without a single fibre ever being turned out.

after the revolutionary committee of the projected plant was established, it drew the lessons of the past and launched a mass movement to get the project finished. the workers pooled their knowledge and made all the equipment they lacked in just three months and put the plant into operation.

kiangsu province mainly built medium-sized and small factories using indigenous methods in developing its synthetic fibre industry. the province started preparations for several synthetic fibre factories before the cultural revolution. the construction plans were drawn up under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they were elaborate and based on unpractical foreign standards. big investments and large amounts of rolled steel would be needed to put them up. some areas could not build the projected factories speedily since the required conditions did not exist.

in the early stages of building the vinylon factory in lienyun harbour, the designers demanded whole sets of big equipment of foreign standard. it would be difficult for the city itself to provide the investment required and the rolled steel specified. during the cultural revolution, the factory revolutionary committee organized the workers to discuss the plan again. after forty discussion meetings a practical plan was worked out. the revised plan combined 31 processes into 14. it requires less than half the sum originally planned, while output would be three times that of the old design. a small vinylon plant was built according to this unique chinese design.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", workers in kiangsu province have devised their own methods. in building the more than a dozen synthetic fibre factories, they have used pottery, porcelain, enamel, plastics, timber and cast-iron to replace stainless steel in making tubes, filters, sedimentation equipment and other installations. small amounts of stainless steel are being used for those parts of the equipment where it is indispensable. this has simplified construction and speeded up the pace.

self-reliance and a spirit of daring to think and break new paths have guided the workers in making equipment to produce synthetic fibres. a new polyester workshop for the hsuchou chemical works was fitted out with 121 pieces of equipment, 101 being made by the workers with simple equipment or economical materials in a little over 100 days.

workers of the nanking polyester fibre plant made experiments for five months until they succeeded in turning out the first chinese-designed equipment for chipping, boiling and drying resin. the structure of the equipment was altered and improved dozens of times. the equipment has many advantages; it is simple in structure, easy to make and dries resin more efficiently than foreign equipment. the work process is streamlined.

the mass movement to set up small synthetic fibre factories run at the provincial, regional, municipal and county levels continues in kiangsu. more factories will go into operation and those now in production are summing up their experience and finding ways to make further progress.

AGRICULTURE

Well-Known Grain Producing Area in China Keeps Raising Yields

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 30, 1970)

the people on the famous grain-producing hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain in chekiang province, east china, have kept raising grain yields by building water control projects and stepping up farm mechanization. the people have been guided by chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

average per-hectare yield for the ten counties on this east china plain reached more than six tons of grain in 1965, exceeding the target set for areas south of the yangtze river in the "national programme for agricultural development".

grain yield has kept rising during the great proletarian cultural revolution. average per-hectare yield of seven counties in 1969 exceeded 7.5 tons and the total grain output for the ten counties was triple the highest yearly grain output of pre-liberation days.

stockbreeding, side-line production and fishery have also made great progress and contributed growing amounts to the state.

the area's turn-over to the state averages one ton of grain and 1.7 pigs per peasant household per year; each production team supplies an average of three tons of ginned cotton and 7.5 tons of silkworm cocoons and large quantities of fish for the state every year.

the 313,000 hectares of farmland on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain are in the tai lake basin in the lower reaches of the yangtze river. the area is dotted with big and small lakes and crisscrossed by rivers, and the terrain is suitable for growing rice.

but the river beds in the area were narrow and high. drainage and irrigation facilities were very poor in old china and most of the farmland was prey to drought and waterlogging. the poor and lower-middle peasants were brutally oppressed and exploited by the kuomintang reactionaries, landlords and capitalists and led a poverty-stricken life. they were unable to improve the natural conditions.

they got organized and began to take the road of socialist collectivization after liberation, guided by our great leader chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they have relied on their collective efforts in building irrigation projects and constantly raising agricultural production.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres have warmly responded to chairman mao's great call issued in 1964 "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

they carried out large-scale farmland capital construction centered on water control and quickly brought an end to frequent disasters and low yields. they have dredged rivers, dug ditches, levelled farmland, adjusted the network of waterways and built electric pumping stations. as a result, practically all of the farmland has electric drainage and irrigation facilities and at least 70 per cent gives high, stable yields irrespective of dry spells or excessive rain.

the poor and lower-middle peasants have conscientiously implemented the principle "grasp revolution, promote production" during the great proletarian cultural revolution and have made further headway in agricultural mechanization and electrification. they used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash that the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents peddled, such as "mechanization is too expensive. it doesn't pay and can never be done well." they depended on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, mass efforts and methods they devised in constructing projects. the commune members in chiahsing county raised the needed funds and made small machines and electric equipment, all on their own. the county has in several years of hard work put up more than 800 kilometres of high tension transmission lines and built over 900 electric pumping stations that bring water to 97 per cent of the county's farmland. in addition, it has 640 power-driven ploughs and more than 100 tractors. the wide use of machinery and electricity in farming frees a large amount of labour power for more careful field work, with the result that grain yields have kept rising. the average per-hectare yield came to 7.8 tons in 1969, 40 per cent higher than before the people's communes were set up in 1958.

the poor and lower-middle peasants study and apply chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in carrying out the agricultural "eight-point charter" (see note) and have made mass scientific experiments. people's communes and production brigades have set up "three-in-one" scientific experimental groups composed of veteran poor peasants, educated young people and revolutionary cadres. a contingent of over 30,000 agro-technicians are working all over the plain. many communes and brigades have set aside plots for breeding good seed, contrasting different crop varieties and experimenting on high yields, to study constantly the laws of the growth of crops and to sum up and popularize high-yield experience. pinghu county achieved a per-hectare grain yield of 7.7 tons in 1966. following chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the poor and lower-middle peasants worked out more ways to increase output and strengthened the weak links in production. this resulted in a per-hectare yield of 8.7 tons in 1969. the county's early rice output this year was 20 per cent higher than last year's.

the unending increase in output on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain was brought about by the peasants' deep-going mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. mao tsetung thought study classes, study groups in chairman mao's philosophic thinking and family study classes have sprung up in the communes and brigades during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the poor and lower-middle peasants used mao tsetung thought to smash such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "put work-points in command" and "material incentives" peddled by the renegade liu shao-chi. they heightened their determination to farm for the revolution. the nanpang brigade in wuhsing county used to concentrate on silkworm-breeding and fishery,

and its farmland averaged only 0.37 mou (one mou equals to one-fifteenth of a hectare) per capita. the brigade depended for years on state grain. after studying chairman mao's instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to end this situation. they worked hard to transform low-yield land. per-hectare grain output last year leaped to 11.1 tons. they ended grain deficiency and delivered and sold ten tons of surplus grain to the state last year.

the 200,000 hectares of late rice are growing well on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain. in accordance with chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", the poor and lower-middle peasants are doing a good job of field work, determined to win a still greater harvest.

note: the "eight-point charter" stands for soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Party and Government Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a telegram from comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, warmly and wholeheartedly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the telegram reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades:

on this glorious historic day when the people throughout china are solemnly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are most happy to extend, on behalf of the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the government of the people's republic of albania and in our own names, our warm revolutionary congratulations and wholehearted fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

the founding of the people's republic of china 21 years ago marked the complete victory of the protracted revolutionary struggle of the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung. on october 1, 1949, the great chinese people who account for one fourth of the world's population finally embarked on the road of building a socialist society after overthrowing the system of oppression and exploitation in semi-colonial and semi-feudal china. this was a victory of tremendous, world historic significance which opened up brilliant prospects for revolution and socialism in china and the whole world.

the chinese people are greeting this glorious day with great successes in all fields of life. the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution led personally by comrade

mao tsetung and the historic decisions of the ninth congress of the communist party of china mark the complete victory of chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist proletarian revolutionary line over liu shao-chi's reactionary bourgeois revisionist line and the complete failure of the imperialist-revisionist plot to capture the bulwark of china from within.

carrying out the principle of building socialism by relying on their own efforts, the 700 million great chinese people have achieved brilliant successes in socialist construction in their country. today, great china possesses an advanced modern industry, a developed socialist agriculture, rapidly developing science and technology, revolutionary proletarian education and culture, and invincible national defence capabilities which are being modernized and perfected with each passing day. china has become a big atomic-cosmic power in the world. recently, the second plenary session of the central committee of the communist party of china has adopted most important decisions which opened up new vistas for the all-round development and consolidation of the people's republic of china.

the magnificent victory scored by the great chinese people is a victory for marxism-leninism and socialism, a victory of the revolutionary people throughout the world who regard great china as the powerful bulwark and reliable defender of revolution and socialism and their staunch supporter in their struggle for freedom, national independence and socialism and against imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

the great chinese people are celebrating the 21st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution at a time when the surging national liberation struggles of the people of various countries have become unquenchable flames raging against imperialism. the u.s. imperialists and soviet revisionists, the sworn enemies of the people of various countries, are hatching new enslaving plots against the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, the palestinian and other arab people. today, imperialism and revisionism are colluding criminally in all parts of the world, but the people of various countries are determined to smash the aggressive plots of the two big powers and push forward victoriously the revolutionary cause and the struggle for freedom and national independence.

standing on the forefront of this great struggle are the glorious communist party of china and the great people's republic of china which hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and the banner of opposition to imperialism, revisionism and reaction. this is a great fortune for all the freedom-loving people in the world and a great fortune for revolution and socialism.

the great, pure and unbreakable revolutionary friendship between our two peoples, two parties and two countries has been forged in the raging flames of the joint struggle for the common ideal and the common goal. this is friendship between the people and between close comrades-in-arms, and has stood the test of all storms. the fraternal friendship and cooperation between albania and china based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism will last forever. our two countries will always remain united as impregnable bulwarks of socialism and revolution.

we once again heartily wish that the great chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the outstanding marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, will unceasingly score new and greater victories on the glorious road of revolution and socialism.

may the great and unbreakable albanian-chinese friendship last forever and throughout all ages.

enver hoxha,
first secretary of the central committee
of the albanian party of labour

haxhi lleshi,
president of the presidium of the people's
assembly of the people's republic
of albania

mehmet shehu,
chairman of the council of ministers of
the people's republic of albania

september 30, 1970, tirana

Tirana Grand Rally in Celebration of 21st Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 29, 1970)

the albanian-chinese friendship society, the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and the tirana council of trade unions held a grand rally at the palace of culture here this evening, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the rally was attended by adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; manush myftiu, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and first secretary of the tirana district party committee; pilo peristeri, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; behar shtylla, dashnor mamaqi, eleni pashko, fadil pacrami, milo qirko, piro dodbiba and thoma deljana, members of the party central committee; reiz malile, vice foreign minister; hasan duma, vice-president of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to albania, and other staff members of the embassy as well as representatives of chinese engineers and technicians working in albania were present.

the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences headed by yuen chin-chien and the chinese printing workers delegation headed by chang miao-yu also attended the rally.

portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, national flags of albania and china and the slogan "the great friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples ever green exclamation" were hung over the rostrum.

the rally was presided over by comrade manush myftiu.

comrade pjeter kosta, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, spoke at the rally.

comrade kosta said: october 1, 1949 crowned with full success the titanic efforts and the many-yearlong revolutionary struggles waged by the heroic chinese people under the wise leadership of the communist party of china founded and led by chairman mao tsetung. the glorious road of socialism chosen by the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung was of colossal importance not only to china but also to the whole world.

kosta said: in the past 21 years, the talented chinese people resolutely carried out the far-sighted correct line of the communist party of china and implemented the marxist-leninist thought of the great leader chairman mao and achieved unprecedented successes in every realm of socialist construction.

kosta said: in the past four years, the great proletarian cultural revolution was initiated and carried out successfully under the personal leadership of chairman mao. it is a profound political and ideological revolution, unprecedented in the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is of historic importance not only to the destiny of socialism in china, but also to the whole world.

kosta quoted comrade enver hoxha as saying: "the theoretical principles worked out by chairman mao tsetung and his thought by which the great chinese proletarian cultural revolution was guided comprise an outstanding creative contribution to the development of marxism-leninism. shedding light on the problems of the development of socialist revolution in conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are a powerful weapon in the hands of the communists and revolutionaries of the world, to promote the great cause of revolution and communism." therefore, comrade enver hoxha stressed: "support and backing for the chinese communist party and the people's republic of china is an important internationalist duty for all the revolutionaries in the world, the steel-like marxist-leninist solidarity with china is decisive for the fate of the revolution and of the liberation of the peoples."

in his speech, kosta highly praised the ninth national congress of the communist party of china. he said: this congress raised still higher the red banner of mao tsetung thought and opened up bright and magnificent prospects for greater all-round victories.

kosta pointed out: in the excellent situation in which production is developing and revolution is advancing in all realms, the central committee of the communist party of china held its second plenary session. this plenary session has raised still higher the revolutionary zeal, enthusiasm and determination of the chinese people. the decisions made by the plenary session are the magnificent revolutionary militant programme for the party, the army and the people of china to fully carry out the tasks of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the historic tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and to bring about a new high tide in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

kosta then analysed the current international situation. he said: the revolutionary movements and national liberation struggles today are more invincible than ever before. they have the 700 million chinese people as their reliable ally and tremendous backing. the 700 million chinese people give them

sincere and unreserved assistance and support at all times.

he said: the revolutionary policy of the people's republic of china and its gigantic strength have become an insuperable obstacle for the two imperialist powers to realize their aggressive plans and counter-revolutionary plots. the authority and prestige of the people's republic of china are growing ever higher in the international arena. without the participation of mao tsetung's great china, no important international problem whatever can find a solution.

kosta said: the great friendship binding our two peoples is a monumental work of our two glorious parties and our two great leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. built on the everlasting ideas of marxism-leninism and the steel-like foundation of proletarian internationalism and tempered in fierce class struggle against the common enemies -- imperialism and revisionism, this friendship is unbreakable and everlasting.

kosta said: the albanian people and their party of labour are proud of having the great chinese people as their powerful ally. they will uphold and further temper this friendship in the interest of our common cause and the cause of socialism and revolution throughout the world.

in his speech kosta also spoke of the brilliant victory scored by the albanian people in the september 20 elections. he said: this fully demonstrated the deeply ardent love cherished by our people for the leader, organizer and inspirer of all victories -- the glorious party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha.

he said: the tasks laid down in the fourth five-year plan (1966-1970) for the development of economy and culture of albania have been fulfilled ahead of schedule in the main. this is another historic victory scored by our working class, cooperative peasants and people's intellectuals. the successes already achieved in the period of the fourth five-year plan and the programmatic speech made by comrade enver hoxha at his meeting with the electors have paved a new road for faster advance and laid a more solid foundation for making our socialist fatherland more prosperous and powerful.

kosta said in conclusion: we are celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in a victorious and joyful atmosphere of jubilee. the albanian people ardently wish the fraternal chinese people score new and ever greater victories in the socialist construction of their country by carrying out, under the leadership of the communist party of china, the strategic principles of chairman mao tsetung.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, spoke after kosta. he said that the people's republic of china founded personally by the great leader chairman mao has victoriously traversed the fighting historical period of 21 years. our motherland has turned from a poverty-stricken and backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial country into a great socialist country maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands.

he gave an account of the brilliant victories won by the chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its head and vice-chairman lin as its deputy head.

lin chung said that while achieving successes in their revolution and production, the chinese people also pay close attention to the brilliant victories achieved by socialist albania in various aspects. the fraternal albanian people, led by the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, and with staunch revolutionary will and creative labour, have scored one great achievement after another in their socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he said that since the fifth congress of the albanian party of labour, with the extensive and deep-going development of revolutionization in various fields of life of the country, a flourishing situation in revolution and construction is prevailing throughout the "land of mountain eagles". the heroic albanian people grasp still more firmly their rifle and pick to build their motherland into an iron-clad socialist country so as to energetically oppose u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries and to actively support the revolutionary movements of the people of the three countries in indo-china, the palestinian and other arab people and the people the world over. our great leader chairman mao has said, "heroic people's albania has become a great beacon of socialism in europe." this beacon is shining with increasingly bright brilliance.

lin chung in his speech highly appraised the elections of the seventh people's assembly successfully accomplished by the albanian people on september 20, this year. he said that the elections were a grand review of the magnificent achievements scored by the people of socialist albania under the leadership of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha.

lin chung said that great revolutionary friendship exists between the chinese and albanian parties, governments and peoples. such friendship has been built in person by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao and the great leader of the albanian people enver hoxha, founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and tempered rigidly in our common struggle against imperialism and revisionism and for the construction of socialism. comrade enver hoxha said, "this is friendship between the peoples which is firm as steel and pure as rock crystal."

referring to the present excellent international situation, lin chung said that the development of the international situation has eloquently testified to the scientific thesis contained in the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, this year, entitled "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs". chairman mao points out that "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

lin chung concluded that the chinese people are determined to unite with the fraternal albanian people and all the revolutionary people of the world, carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and push the cause of revolution and socialist construction to new victories.

the rally proceeded from beginning to end in an atmosphere of great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the albanian and chinese peoples. warm applause and cheers "enver -- mao tsetung", "people's china" and "friendship is guarantee" repeatedly burst out in the hall.

the rally adopted a message of greetings to the china-albania friendship association.

in addition, many factories and agricultural cooperatives in all parts of albania have in recent days held meetings and rallies warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. these meetings and rallies fully demonstrated the fraternal revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the albanian and chinese peoples.

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

a journalists' delegation from albania led by hamdi sollaku, secretary-general of the editors' board of the "zeri i popullit", arrived here by air today.

it has come to attend the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's republic and to pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese journalistic circles.

the delegation was welcomed at the peking airport by leading members of the peking journalistic circles and chinese departments concerned including lu ying, chen wen-chun, liao chu-chiang, chang tzu-liang, chen chu and li lien-ching.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was also present.

Chinese, Albanian Basketball Teams Give Friendly Exhibitions in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the capital indoor stadium here this evening for the men's and women's basketball teams from the albanian people's republic on a friendly visit to china. the ceremony was sponsored by the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china.

16,000 chinese spectators and foreign friends from various countries watched the thrilling friendly exhibitions given by the chinese and albanian basketball teams.

the capital indoor stadium this evening was a revolutionary scene of unity for struggle between the chinese and albanian people and sportsmen. portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people, hung in the brightly-lit hall. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. eye-catching streamers both inside and outside the indoor stadium read: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great, revolutionary friendship and militant

unity between the two parties and the two peoples of china and albania exclamation" "salute to the heroic albanian people exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

foreign friends from various countries attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the exhibitions. among those sitting in the front row on the rostrum were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk;

abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission; gani kege, leader of the albanian men's and women's basketball teams; and xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife;

ly ban, deputy leader of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n.;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

kim gyong ryon, leader of the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs of the d.p.r.k.;

sone khamvanvongsa, leader of the khaosan pathet lao delegation and member of the directors' board of the khaosan pathet lao; and

thakin ba thein tin, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma.

attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the exhibitions together with the distinguished foreign guests were: tung pi-wu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and premier of the state council; kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; members of the political bureau of the party central committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames) yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng, wu fa-hsien; chiu hui-tso, yao wen-yuan and huang yung-sheng; and alternate members of the political bureau of the party central committee chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing.

after the welcoming ceremony started, the chinese and albanian basketball players led by bearers of the national flags of china and albania marched into the arena arm in arm, shouting "enver-mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung-enver". the whole stadium burst into cheers and stormy applause.

the men's and women's teams of albania and china exchanged pennants in a very friendly atmosphere before the friendly exhibitions began. their performance won warm praise from the spectators who again and again burst into thunderous applause.

the albanian basketball teams are composed of young players emerging from mass sports activities under the loving attention of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people,

and the albanian party of labour. their brave, staunch and flexible style of play this evening reflects the vigorous mental outlook of the albanian people.

after the exhibitions, samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, abdyl kellezi, gani kege, xhorxhi robo and his wife, ly ban, nguyen van quang, kim gyong ryon, sone khamvanvongsa and thakin ba thein tin, accompanied by tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, kang sheng and others, went down to the basketball court amid ovations. they cordially shook hands with the chinese and albanian players and were photographed with them.

present on the occasion were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: pei shih-chang, chi fang and lo shu-chang; leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wu jui-lin, tseng kuo-hua, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, chiao kuan-hua, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, chen chieh, sung chen-hsien, fang yi, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, shen chien, yang yu-heng, ting nsi-lin and ting kuo-yu.

Mehmet Shehu Receives Two Chinese Delegations

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1970)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's repuolic of albania, this morning received the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences headed by yueh chih-chien and the chinese printing workers delegation headed by chang miao-yu, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking foreign language printing house.

present on the occasion were adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; thoma deljana, minister of education and culture; kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers; yorgiy sota, director of the state university of tirana; reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Receives, Fetes Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 29, 1970)

omar boudjellab, algerian minister of public health and population, today received and gave a lunch in honour of all members of a chinese medical team which arrived here recently. they were warmly welcomed by the minister.

during the reception, minister omar boudjellab, expressed, on behalf of president houari boumedienne of the algerian national council of revolution, algerian government and people, cordial regards and hearty thanks to chairman mao tsetung, to the chinese government and people for china's assistance and support to the algerian people who are engaged in national construction.

chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang was present on invitation.

the chinese medical personnel arrived here to serve the algerian people in accordance with the protocol on medical cooperation signed by the governments of china and algeria this year.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in London Gives National Day Reception for Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 28, 1970)

ma chia-chun, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to britain, gave a reception here yesterday for overseas chinese in britain to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 1,000 patriotic chinese nationals here and from other parts of britain gathered joyfully and celebrated this glorious day of their motherland with great excitement.

ma chia-chun, the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, spoke at the reception.

in high spirits, many patriotic chinese nationals talked about the great victories won by the people in the motherland on all fronts under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. an overseas chinese from liverpool said: during the past year, a string of soul-stirring happy news reached us from the motherland. new achievements have been incessantly made in industrial and agricultural production as well as in science and technology, and our motherland is thriving and prospering from day to day. this is the greatest pride of us overseas chinese. an overseas chinese seaman said: chairman mao teaches us not to follow the beaten track of other countries in technological development. the people in the motherland have acted exactly in accordance

with chairman mao's teaching. the placing into orbit of our country's first man-made satellite furnished a proof. thinking of the past and looking at the present, we overseas chinese are really proud of ourselves. a chinese worker in london said that all this owes to the great leader chairman mao, for only under his leadership can we have such a powerful socialist motherland today.

quite a number of chinese nationals said that they were greatly inspired by the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china which was victoriously held recently. a leading member of a patriotic overseas chinese organization in london said: "the communique of the plenary session contains an intensively penetrating analysis of the situation both in china and abroad, which enabled us to see more clearly that the situation is excellent."

many chinese nationals were elated at the news that the fourth national people's congress will be held at an appropriate time. they pointed out that this marks a new great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and indicates the tremendous consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in their motherland. this is a most happy event for the people at home and the patriotic chinese nationals abroad.

a number of chinese nationals warmly acclaimed the increasingly fine situation in the world since the publication of chairman mao's may 20th solemn statement. an overseas chinese in london noted that the rapid development of the revolutionary situation in all parts of the world, particularly in indo-china, in the past few months fully testified to the brilliant thesis expounded by chairman mao in his solemn statement.

many patriotic overseas chinese declared that under this excellent situation at home and abroad, they will continue to study conscientiously chairman mao's works and remain loyal forever to the motherland and to the great leader chairman mao.

during the reception, the overseas chinese enthusiastically sang "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and other revolutionary songs, and warmly cheered: "long live the great socialist motherland exclamation", "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" and "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Statement of Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Most Warmly Greets 21st Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on september 28, most warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia

the glorious people's republic of china is 21 years old.

the great chinese people are celebrating the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china with universal joy of their brilliant victories.

this festival marks a historical stage in the triumphant march of the valiant chinese people under the wise leadership of the genius and beloved chairman mao tsetung and of vice-chairman lin piao, his closest comrade-in-arms.

the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first and unique experience in the history of mankind, has created better conditions for the development of socialist china. after carrying out in this revolution the mighty movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, the great chinese people is scoring innumerable successes in all fields. socialist agricultural production is developing and growing unceasingly. industrial production and capital construction are developing at an accelerating tempo. science and technology are moving ahead with giant strides. the launching of its first man-made earth satellite by the people's republic of china after the explosion of atomic and hydrogen bombs marks the high level of its development. the economic situation is excellent. china is a country with neither internal nor external debts. prices are stable and the market is thriving throughout the country.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered once and for all the dreams of imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism to conquer china once again and to change the socialist road which china steadfastly follows. the people's republic of china has become a powerful socialist state, a powerful political force of our era in the struggle against imperialism, and the reliable friend of all the oppressed countries, people and nations or those fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of all forms.

on this solemn occasion, in the name of the cambodian people and their national liberation armed forces firmly united under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia extend to the great chinese people, their government

and their outstanding leaders the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings. the victories won by the great chinese people constitute for the cambodian people a direct contribution of great importance to the sacred struggle they are waging side by side with the fraternal people of viet nam and laos against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys of all descriptions, for, by the very will of the 700 million chinese people, the vast areas of great china constitute a reliable rear area of the three indo-chinese peoples. the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia take this opportunity to express once again the profound gratitude of the khmer people to the people's republic of china for the constant and inestimable aid and support of all kinds that the great chinese people, their comrades-in-arms, generously give them in the course of their sacred struggle.

the cambodian people and their national liberation armed forces, while feeling legitimately proud of the present victories of the people's republic of china and drawing precious encouragement from them to better wage their struggle, consider the examples of heroism, courage, determination and selflessness of the valiant chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army in the course of their heroic and tenacious struggle before the founding of the people's republic of china as glorious examples to follow and to inspire themselves with. the teachings, principles, strategy and tactics of people's war elucidated and put forward in the course of the chinese people's protracted struggle by chairman mao tsetung and developed by vice-chairman lin piao constitute a contribution of great importance to the present struggle of the cambodian people.

reiterating the firm support of the khmer people to the chinese people's struggle for liberating taiwan, an integral and inalienable part of the people's republic of china, and for their legitimate rights in the united nations organization, the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia wish that the great chinese people and the people's republic of china will continue incessantly to win new, brilliant victories.

long live the great people's republic of china and the valiant chinese people exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao exclamation

long live the militant fraternity between the cambodian and chinese people exclamation

september 28, 1970

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Writes to Premier Chou En-lai, Greeting Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, has written to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the letter reads in full as follows:

peking

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

your respected excellency,

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the glorious people's republic of china, i have the honour to extend to the much respected and beloved great teacher of the heroic chinese people, his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung, my warmest and most heartfelt congratulations and the fervent wishes of the khmer people, their national united front, their royal government of national union and myself for his personal happiness, his health and his longevity.

may the venerable chairman mao tsetung live more than 100 years so as to ensure the greatest happiness of the 800 million chinese people, the international prestige of the people's republic of china, and also the realization of the aspirations of all the oppressed people in the world for their complete emancipation, who regard china, its heroic people and its most illustrious chairman as their most powerful, most disinterested and most reliable support.

respected mr. premier, the khmer people, their legitimate government and i myself seize this happy occasion to beg your excellency, the government and the very valiant and very talented people of the people's republic of china to accept our most sincere congratulations on their tremendous and innumerable new achievements in all spheres of national construction. these new achievements are convincing and extraordinary successes resulted from the magnificent application of chairman mao's thinking and from the prodigious cultural revolution.

the tremendous progress of the people's republic of china in all spheres (social, economic, scientific, technological, etc...) has aroused the admiration of all the people of the world and, in this regard, the khmer people are most enthusiastic over the brilliant successes of the people's republic of china in the nuclear and space fields.

all the achievements of china under the unparalleled leadership of chairman mao have placed it henceforth among the three biggest powers in the world.

in this regard, all the oppressed people who, like the khmer people, are fighting to recover their own freedom and their national independence, feel extremely encouraged.

they are encouraged because china, contrary to u.s. imperialism, places its power and wealth at the service of the struggle against aggression, against the war-mongers, against imperialism and old or new colonialism.

they are encouraged because china, contrary to some big powers, places its power and wealth at the service of the peoples who are struggling against exploitation and domination of the small by the big, and against all forms of discrimination, intolerance and injustice. and the super-strength of the people's republic of china is the best guarantee for world peace because it "dissuades" the big war-mongers such as u.s. imperialism from unleashing a world war and "persuades" them to restrain their unbridled ambitions by reminding them ceaselessly that they will find china barring their "way" in front of them.

the khmer people have been plunged in the past seven months into the cruelest and most devastating of wars and the worst sufferings in their history of 2,000 years by the decision of u.s. president nixon to colonize their country cambodia so as to turn it into a new base for aggression against the people of southeast asia and a new base for domination and exploitation of these people and their countries.

in spite of their patriotism and their heroism, our people would be waging a hopeless struggle against the american colossus if they had not benefited from the fighting solidarity of the two fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples and the complete and extremely powerful support and the multifarious, gratuitous and decisive assistance of the people's republic of china.

therefore, allow me in the name of the khmer people, their national united front, their royal government of national union, their national liberation armed forces and in my own name, to express to the people's republic of china, our number one friend, our most profound and everlasting gratitude together with our conviction that together we will vanquish injustice and oppression symbolized by u.s. imperialism.

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the chinese people exclamation

long live the friendship and fighting solidarity between the khmer and chinese people exclamation

norodom sihanouk

september 29, 1970, peking

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon Gives National Day Reception for Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 1, 1970)

chinese ambassador to ceylon ma tzu-ching gave a reception on september 29 for overseas chinese in ceylon in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. about 300 overseas chinese were present. they warmly greeted the glorious festival of the motherland.

in his speech at the reception, ambassador ma tzu-ching made an account of the achievements of the motherland in all spheres during the past 21 years under the brilliant leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

a representative of the overseas chinese spoke at the reception. he said: "under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, our motherland has made great achievements in the past 21 years, turning a land of poverty and suffering into a land of prosperity and happiness. this is all due to the leadership of chairman mao. we overseas chinese in ceylon are determined to study conscientiously mao tsetung thought, love and support the motherland."

at the reception, the overseas chinese shouted: "long live the people's republic of china exclamation", "long live the communist party of china exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation".

at the end of the reception, the chinese feature film "the heroic sons and daughters" was shown and was warmly received.

CHINA AND FRANCE AND FINLAND

Delegation of Finland-China Society and France-China Friendship Society Representatives Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

a three-member delegation of the finland-china society led by m. kajantie, chairman of the society, and a two-member representation of the france-china friendship society including helene marchisio, member of the secretariat of the society, arrived here on september 29 and 30 respectively to attend celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the airport to welcome them were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned including wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of Republic of Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent, on behalf of the chinese government and people, a telegram to ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, warmly greeting the national day of the republic of guinea. the telegram reads:

conakry

his excellency ahmed sekou toure, president of
the republic of guinea,

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of guinea, i extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, my warm congratulations to your excellency and to the guinean government and people.

under the leadership of your excellency, the guinean government and people have successively liquidated the colonialist forces, resolutely safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty, opposed the policies of aggression and war of imperialism, thus making a positive contribution to the afro-asian people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism. the chinese people heartily rejoice at the success achieved by the fraternal guinean people, and earnestly wish that they continuously achieve new victories.

the profound friendship between the peoples of china and guinea, which has been forged in the long, common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, is based on a solid foundation. the chinese government and people will, as always, continue to work, together with the guinean government and people, for further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and guinea be ever green.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic
of china

october 1, 1970, peking

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a telegram from prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, who most warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the telegram reads in full as follows:

peking,

his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

his excellency lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the laotian people and the laotian patriotic front, and in my own name, extended the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the heroic chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

in the past 21 years, the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, and the government of the people's republic of china, fighting bravely and displaying the spirit of creativeness, have, within a very short period of time, turned the poverty-stricken and backward old china into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, an advanced agriculture, developed science and technology, constantly improved livelihood of the people, and mighty national defence with up-to-date technology and equipment, including nuclear weapons. in the past few years, the chinese people have again won tremendous victories in economic construction, in the development of culture and technology, and particularly in the manufacture and successful testing of thermo-nuclear weapons and hydrogen bombs. the great proletarian cultural revolution has been successfully completed in china. as a close friendly neighbour of the chinese people, the laotian people infinitely rejoice at these great victories won by the chinese people and regard them as an enormous inspiration to their revolutionary cause.

loyal to their lofty internationalist duty, the chinese party and government have consistently held high the banner of opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by u.s. imperialism, and resolutely supported the national liberation cause of the people of the asian, african and latin american countries. in their cause of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the laotian people have always received mighty support and sympathy and all-round, enormous and valuable assistance from the chinese party and government and the fraternal chinese people.

on behalf of the laotian people and the laotian patriotic front, i avail myself of this opportunity to express profound gratitude to the chinese party, government and people for their sincere and valuable assistance.

at present, although u.s. imperialism has suffered increasingly heavy defeats on the laotian battlefields and other battlefields in indo-china, it is still stubbornly and vigorously intensifying the special war in laos to coordinate the plot of "vietnamizing" the war in south viet nam, and has expanded its aggressive war to cambodia. loyal to the declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the laotian people are willing to unite closely with the vietnamese and cambodian people in the alliance of the indo-chinese peoples, and fight resolutely through to the end for frustrating the criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for the fundamental rights of the respective nations. they will, together with the chinese people and the people of various socialist countries, make active contributions to safeguarding peace in asia and the world.

i heartily wish that the chinese people, under the leadership of the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, will win increasingly great and all-round successes in the cause of socialist construction of china and make greater contributions to the cause of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by u.s. imperialism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

may the militant friendship and solidarity between our two peoples develop splendidly with each passing day.

prince souphanouvong
chairman of the central committee
of the laotian patriotic front

september 29, 1970, sam neua

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in an editorial broadcast yesterday enthusiastically congratulated the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial said: october first is the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the malayan people, together with the revolutionary people of all other countries, celebrate this great, glorious festival.

the editorial said: in the past 21 years since the founding of the people's republic of china, the heroic chinese people, following chairman mao's great teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", worked diligently and arduously and achieved one glorious success after anotner in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning backward china into a powerful

socialist state with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern national defence.

the editorial said: "the 700 million chinese people steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution have achieved unprecedented unity on the basis of invincible mao tsetung thought, and their revolutionary initiative and creativeness have been raised as never before. under chairman mao's great call 'unite to win still greater victories' and under the guidance of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country have advanced on the wings of victory with boundless enthusiasm and scored a series of new and greater achievements since the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the first plenary session of the ninth central committee."

the editorial continued: "the communist party of china and the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought have always stood at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism and consistently given selfless, internationalist assistance to the struggle for liberation being waged by the proletariat and revolutionary people of various countries. mao tsetung thought has illuminated the road towards the emancipation of mankind. at every juncture of the world people's revolutionary struggle, chairman mao always wisely points to the people of various countries the orientation of their advance and makes great militant calls, vigorously promoting the development of world revolution."

the editorial went on to say: "we alway regard every victory won by the chinese people in various historic stages of the revolution as our own victory and great assistance to the people of our country. the communist party of malaya and the malayan people deeply realize through their protracted struggle that mao tsetung thought, marxism-leninism of the present era, is the guidance of our country's revolution. the integration of the universal truth of mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of our revolution is the only guarantee for the victory of our revolution.

"the present international situation is excellent. the flames of the people's revolutionary armed struggle are raging in asia, africa and latin america. the revolutionary mass struggles are raging in the united states and western europe, the heartlands of capitalism. genuine marxist-leninist political parties and organizations are becoming increasingly strong and the anti-u.s. united front is daily broadening. the criminal intrigue of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism to redivide the world is meeting telling blows from the people of the world. being besieged by the revolutionary people throughout the world, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism are colluding with each other, frenziedly engaging in arms expansion and war preparation, reviving japanese and west german militarism and attempting to get out of their impasse through a new world war. however, just as chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20, this year: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.' if u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism dare to launch a new world war, they will be completely buried by the people of the world."

the editorial said: "on the occasion of celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the malayan people are marching forward victoriously with full confidence along the revolutionary path opened up by

chairman mao, namely, to encircle the cities from the countryside and seize political power by armed force."

In conclusion, the editorial said: "We will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought, unite with the great Chinese people and people of various countries of the world and struggle through to the end to defeat imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries exclamation

"Long live the great people's republic of China exclamation

"Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist party of China exclamation

"Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought exclamation

"Long live the great teacher of the proletariat Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him exclamation"

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Bamako for Home

(NCNA-English Bamako, Sept. 29, 1970)

The Chinese government delegation led by Hsieh Hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to Mali.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Robert N'Daw, Malian minister of industrial development and public works, and Seydou Wade, deputy chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Diplomatic envoys of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam here were present.

Meng Yueh, Chinese ambassador to Mali, and other diplomatic members of the Chinese embassy here were also present.

During its stay in Mali, the delegation took part in celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali. It was received by Moussa Traore, head of state and premier of the government of Mali, and met Youssouf Traore, minister of information, and Robert N'Daw, minister of industrial development and public works.

Accompanied by Minister Robert N'Daw and governor of Segou region Abdourhamane Maiga, the delegation visited the Segou textile combine and the sugar refinery of Dougabougou, which were built with Chinese aid and was warmly received and welcomed by the local people and leading members of the local government.

The Chinese government delegation arrived in Bamako on September 20.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Party and Government Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a telegram from comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, most warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the telegram reads in full as follows:

peking,

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, the government of the republic and the whole korean people, extend our warmest greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china constituted a fundamental turning point in the history of the chinese people and an epoch-making event which dealt a heavy blow to imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and made the balance of forces on the international arena decisively favourable to socialism and revolution.

in the past 21 years, the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, have gloriously defended their fruits of revolution against infringement by internal and external enemies. holding high the banner of self-reliance, they have made tremendous achievements in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and for creating a new life, and have built their backward country into an advanced socialist country which grows stronger from day to day.

in the past few years, the people's republic of china, which has become more consolidated and stronger through the great proletarian cultural revolution, has stood majestically as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in asia.

the korean people wholeheartedly rejoice at the increasing might of the people's republic of china and at all the achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people.

the people of korea and china have long been close comrades-in-arms in weal and woe, sharing the same fate and fighting shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies, japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism. the destinies of our two countries are closely linked in the struggle against imperialism.

today, in the circumstances when u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, which it has revived, are frantically committing aggression and making new war provocations against the people of korea, china and other asian countries, we are gratified to see that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries of korea and china have been further strengthened and developed in various fields.

the korean people will continue to exert all their efforts to further consolidate and develop the unbreakable militant friendship and friendly unity of our two peoples, which, under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been cemented with blood in the struggle against the common enemies and have stood the test of history. they will forever remain close and fight side by side with the fraternal chinese people in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

we heartily wish the fraternal chinese people new successes in carrying out the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth congress of the communist party of china, promoting socialist construction, strengthening national defence and in the just struggle to liberate taiwan.

kim il sung,
general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea,
premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea

choi yong kun,
president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea

september 30, 1970, pyongyang

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Korean Government Economic and Trade Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs, and the government trade delegation of the d.p.r.k. led by bang tae ryul, deputy head of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade. korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk was present on the occasion.

premier chou en-lai had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the korean comrades-in-arms from the outpost of struggle against u.s. imperialism: kim gyong ryon, bang tae ryul, jon dong su, song un ho, ro byong sok, kim wal hyop, choe jung keun and cha song bom. premier chou en-lai was photographed together with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned li chiang, fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, liu ta-yu, chen mao, han tsung-cheng and wang jun-sheng.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and Government Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a telegram from comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, most warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the telegram reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam and in our own names, extend to you and, through you, to the communist party of china, the national people's congress, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people, our warmest greetings.

in the past 21 years, the chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, developing the tradition of hard and heroic struggle, constantly strengthening their revolutionary fighting will and carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance, have achieved many great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning the poverty-stricken and backward old china into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, an advanced agriculture, powerful national defence and developed culture, science and technology, the peak of which is the successful launching of the man-made earth satellite. holding aloft the banner of opposition to imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, the people's republic of china has given

powerful support to the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations, and has made tremendous contributions to the struggle in the whole world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

the vietnamese people infinitely rejoice at these brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people and wholeheartedly wish the chinese people, who are armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, greater new victories in the cause of socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism.

viet nam and china are two intimate brotherly neighbours. under the care and nurture of the viet nam workers' party and the communist party of china, the long-standing traditional friendship between our two peoples has been unceasingly consolidated and developed on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. in the protracted course of revolutionary struggle in the past and in the cause of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and of socialist construction at present, the vietnamese people have always received sincere and powerful support and enormous and effective assistance from the communist party, government and fraternal people of china. recently, in face of the fact that u.s. imperialism is dragging out the war of aggression against viet nam and extending the war to the whole of indo-china, china has reaffirmed its determination to strengthen its support and assistance to the vietnamese people, the khmer people and the laotian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys until complete victory is won. this is a powerful inspiration to the vietnamese people who are persevering in and vigorously promoting the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in order to liberate the south, defend and build the north, and then reunify their fatherland. we take this opportunity to express to you our sincere and deep gratitude to the communist party, government and fraternal people of china for the extremely valuable support and assistance they have given to the vietnamese people. following the teachings of the respected and beloved president ho chi minh, the vietnamese people are resolved to do their utmost to foster the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two peoples so that they will develop with each passing day and last forever exclamation

ton duc thang,
president of the democratic
republic of viet nam

le duan,
first secretary of the central
committee of the viet nam
workers' party

truong chinh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national assembly of the
democratic republic of viet nam

pham van dong,
premier of the government of the
democratic republic of viet nam

september 30, 1970, hanoi

Hanoi Grand Meeting Marks China's National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 30, 1970)

a grand meeting warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held here yesterday by the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, the viet nam-china friendship association and the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries.

present at the meeting were le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier; hoang quoc viet, member of the party's central committee and of the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; dang thai mai, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; hoang van tien, vice-minister for foreign affairs; vu quoc uy, vice-chairman of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; tran huu duyet, secretary general of the central committee of the fatherland front of viet nam, tran dang khoa, deputy general secretary of the viet nam democratic party; hoang minh giam, deputy general secretary of the viet nam socialist party; major-general le quang dao, representative of the viet nam people's army; truong thi my, vice-president of the viet nam federation of trade unions; le thi xuyen, vice-president of the viet nam women's union; nguyen van de, secretary of the central committee of ho chi minh labour youth union; tran duy duong, vice-chairman of the hanoi administrative committee; nguyen van hieu, chairman of hanoi city committee of the viet nam fatherland front, and representatives of government departments, political parties and mass organizations.

also present at the meeting was truong cong dong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., other diplomats of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in viet nam were also present.

in an opening address, hoang quoc viet said, "today, we hold this grand meeting to greet the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the glorious historical festival of the brotherly chinese people and a red-letter day of the vietnamese people and the people the world over."

he went on, "the success of the chinese revolution under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the founding of the people's republic of china and the tremendous victories scored by the fraternal chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 21 years have filled the people of viet nam and the revolutionary people all over the world with infinite joy and inspiration and struck imperialism, first of all, u.s. imperialism, with intense fear."

he noted: in the war of resistance to the french colonialists in the past and the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as well as socialist construction today, the people of our country have always received powerful support and enormous, effective and all-round assistance from the communist party of china, the chinese government and brotherly chinese people. this most precious support and assistance have greatly increased the fighting power of our people, inspired the army and people of our country to advance vigorously and courageously for thoroughly defeating the u.s. aggressors and successfully building socialism.

he continued, "determined to realize the esteemed president ho chi minh's sacred testament, the people of our country have done their best to cultivate the friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese people and make them ever green."

then dang thai mai spoke at the meeting. he said: "21 years ago, the chinese people under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, defeated, after years of arduous, valiant struggle glittering with brilliant victories in battle, the reactionary chiang kai-shek clique backed by the u.s. imperialists, overthrew the imperialist, feudal and bureaucrat-capitalist rule, liberated the entire chinese mainland, set up the people's republic of china and opened a new era in the chinese people's history."

he said: "21 years are not a long period in the history of a nation, but during this period, the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, brought into full play the spirit of active revolution, self-reliance, arduous struggle and building the country through hard work and thrift and achieved tremendous victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning the semi-colonial and semi-feudal china ridden with 'poverty and blankness' in the past into a socialist state possessing modern industry, developed agriculture, mighty national defence and advanced science and technology." the glorious achievements won by china in the past 21 years, he said, have vigorously encouraged the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries for national independence, peace, democracy and socialism and made u.s.-led imperialism panic-stricken.

viet nam and china, he went on, are two closely related brotherly socialist countries sharing the same mountains and rivers. close friendly relations had long existed between the people of the two countries. under the constant concern and cultivation of the viet nam workers' party and the communist party of china, such relations become closer and unbreakable, just as described by the esteemed president ho chi minh in his emotional verses: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers."

he pointed out that the chinese people have correctly carried out the teaching of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and esteemed friend of the vietnamese people, "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." chairman mao tsetung issued on may 20 this year a statement resolutely supporting the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggressors waged by the people of the three countries in indo-china. this is a powerful encouragement to the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos who are struggling shoulder to shoulder against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for the complete liberation of the three countries of indo-china.

the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, he said, has won and is winning tremendous victories. the defeat of u.s. imperialism has become obvious, but it is still obstinate and cunning. while paying lip service to peace, nixon is in effect intensifying and expanding the war. the vietnamese people are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the cambodian and laotian people, persevere in and step up the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

ambassador wang yu-ping, speaking on behalf of the chinese government and the chinese people, extended the loftiest greetings to the heroic vietnamese people who are fighting at the forefront of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the ambassador said that the solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" issued by chairman mao on may 20 this year pointed out: "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia warmly respond to the fighting call of the summit conference of the peoples of indo-china, unite closely, support each other, fight together, and form a powerful united front against u.s. imperialist aggression. there were incessant reports of victories won by the people of south viet nam, laos and cambodia in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the situation of the indo-chinese people's anti-u.s. struggle has never been so splendid as today.

he said that the victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have set a brilliant example for and made a tremendous contribution to the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world. the heroic vietnamese people have won resolute support, high praises and lofty thanks from the revolutionary people of the world.

ambassador wang yu-ping stressed: our two countries, china and viet nam, are close neighbours. u.s. imperialism is our common enemy, and to oppose it is our common struggle. the peoples of our two countries are brothers as close as hand and foot, and comrades and comrades-in-arms sharing life and death, weal and woe. our friendship is long-tested, great, fraternal comradeship-in-arms which was forged personally by chairman mao and president ho and is cemented with blood and indestructible by any force. no force can ever estrange us. just as president ho pointed out: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." the peoples of our two countries will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.

the ambassador said: "following the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area", the chinese people, will as in the past do their utmost to support the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese people and the people of other countries in indo-china until a final victory."

an ardent atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people prevailed throughout the meeting.

Film Reception, Talk Held in Vietnam to Mark China's 21st National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 29, 1970)

a film reception and a talk were held by the ministry of culture of the democratic republic of viet nam and the viet nam-china friendship association respectively on september 28 and 26 in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among those present at the film reception were hoang nuoc viet, president of the viet nam-china friendship association; ha huy giap, vice-minister of culture; pham ngoc thuan, chairman of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; hoang van tien, vice-minister for foreign affairs and representatives of the central and hanoi government offices and mass organizations.

at the reception, the chinese film "the heroic sons and daughters" was shown and warmly received.

present at the talk were dang thai mai, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association, hoang tuan, secretary-general of the association, nguyen tien, deputy-director of the first asian affairs department of the ministry for foreign affairs, and representatives of the central and hanoi government offices and mass organizations.

at the talk, doan xuan muou, head of the vietnamese virus-studying delegation just back from china, made a report on the latest achievements in the researches on viruses in china. he warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle of chinese medical workers and the profound friendship and militant unity of the vietnamese and chinese peoples including medical workers.

after his report, the chinese full-length colour documentary "peking people's mass rally supports would people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" and the vietnamese feature film "tieu phuc" were shown.

chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping, staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in viet nam attended the film reception and the talk on invitation.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Returns to Peking from Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

the chinese journalists' delegation led by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, returned to peking by plane this afternoon after a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the peking journalistic circles and the organizations concerned including chang chi-chih, chang cheng-tan, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, chen chin-yuan, tai cheng-yuan, huang hou-min, chen chu and tsao ke-chiang.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, was also present at the airport.

the chinese journalists' delegation left hanoi for home by plane on the afternoon of september 28. present at the hanoi airport to see the delegation off were hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, chief editor of "nhan dan" and chairman of the viet nam journalists' association; pham ngoc thuan, chairman of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; luu quy ky, secretary general of the viet nam journalists' association; dao tung, director general of the viet nam news agency; ngo dien, director of the press and information department of the d.r.v.n. ministry of foreign affairs; nguyen dinh uoc, chief editor of the "people's army"; tran lam, chief editor of the "voice of viet nam" radio; and other leading comrades of the vietnamese journalistic circles.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, and chen liang, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

during its stay in viet nam, the chinese journalists' delegation attended the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam and activities in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of president ho chi minh. the delegation visited the birthplace of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, and the heroic fourth zone at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and other provinces in north viet nam. the delegation also visited agricultural co-operatives, factories, mines, heroic units of the people's army and militia units. the delegation cordially met the comrades-in-arms in the vietnamese journalistic circles.

the delegation conveyed the profound friendship of the chinese journalists and all the chinese people for the fraternal vietnamese journalists and people, expressed firm support to the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and extended warm congratulations on the great victories won by the vietnamese people.

wherever it went, the delegation was warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the vietnamese people and leading comrades. they expressed to the chinese delegation the profound feelings of the vietnamese people for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, for the chinese communist party and the chinese people and pledged their determination to fulfil the sacred testament of president ho chi minh and persist in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory in liberating the south, defending the north and then reunifying the fatherland.

chinese ambassador wang yu-ping gave a reception on september 25 in honour of the chinese journalists' delegation. comrade hoang tung gave a banquet to bid farewell to the comrades on the delegation on september 27. at the reception and the banquet, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries talked in length of the militant friendship established between the journalists and people of china and viet nam through long years of revolutionary struggle. they expressed the determination to strengthen their unity and fight shoulder to shoulder in order to make still greater contributions to the further development and consolidation of the great friendship nurtured by chairman mao and president ho and to the defeat of their common enemy u.s. imperialism.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norway-China Friendship Association Organises Meeting to Celebrate China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

a meeting was held in norwegian capital oslo on september 28 to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to an oslo report. the meeting was organised by the norway-china friendship association.

norwegian friend kjell hovden spoke at the meeting. he gave a sketch of the chinese people's struggle for liberation in the latest 100 odd years and acclaimed the wise and correct leadership of the communist party of china and the great leader chairman mao. hovden also hailed the publication of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china. he said, "today, people's china is the most reliable support for the world people's struggle and a shining example of socialist construction. the chinese foreign policy has shown that the chinese people stand on the side of the oppressed nations and are opposed to 'super-power' conspiracies. this is in complete accordance with proletarian internationalism." he pointed out that the revolutionary people of the world will stand by the side of the chinese people if u.s. imperialism or social-imperialism dare to launch aggression on china. an attack on people's china is an attack on the whole revolutionary worker's movement, he added.

liu ming-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in norway, attended the meeting on invitation and made a speech.

at the meeting, the chinese documentary films "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown and warmly received. whenever chairman mao's brilliant image appeared on the screen, warm applause burst out.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Foreign Ministry Gives Dinner to Celebrate China's National Day

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Sept. 30, 1970)

the ministry of foreign affairs of pakistan gave a dinner on the evening of september 28 to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

charge d'affaires ad interim chao cheng-yi and other diplomats of the chinese embassy in pakistan were present on the occasion.

at the dinner which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, pakistan additional foreign secretary mumtaz a. alvie made a speech. he highly praised the profound traditional friendship between the people of pakistan and china.

alvie said: "the happy relationship and close cooperation existing between pakistan and china was an outstanding example of good neighbourly relations between countries having different social systems."

he said that the fraternal friendship between pakistan and china was based on the principles of respect for each others' sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and cooperation for mutual benefit.

he said in conclusion: under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung the achievements gained by the chinese people are great and we wish the chinese people still greater successes in the years to come.

charge d'affaires ad interim chao cheng-yi also spoke on the occasion.

directors general tabrak hussain and m. yunus and other officials of the pakistan ministry of foreign affairs were also present at the dinner.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation and Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon met the pakistan government friendship delegation led by lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, governor of punjab of pakistan, and the agricultural delegation from pakistan led by abul keram mohammad ahsan, secretary of the ministry of agriculture.

premier chou en-lai expressed warm welcome to the pakistan friends who had come to attend the national day celebrations and pay a friendly visit to china. he also posed for pictures with the pakistan friends.

then, premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman and the members of the pakistan government friendship delegation begum atiqur rahman, syed sajjad hussain, m. shafqat hussain siddiqui, moinul hussain and wing commander m. afzal khan as well as the friends on the agricultural delegation from pakistan led by abul keram mohammad ahsan.

present at the meeting were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife; m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking, and his wife; and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache of the embassy, and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned han nien-lung, yang li-kung, wang hai-jung, yang kung-su, kao ming-ching and wang chen.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Friends Warmly Hail Chinese Government Statement of September 21

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 30, 1970)

palestinian friends in algeria have enthusiastically hailed the statement of the chinese government issued on september 21, 1970. they pointed out that this important statement is a timely and powerful support to the just struggle of the palestinian people, and another heavy blow to the u.s.-israeli aggressors. they expressed their determination to carry through to the end armed struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors.

abou halif, representative of the algiers office of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) said to hsinhua: "the statement of the chinese government issued on september 21 strongly denounces u.s. imperialism, the common enemy of the arab people and the people throughout the world, for arming and instigating the reactionary forces in jordan to launch savage military attacks against the palestinian revolution. it firmly supports the palestinian guerrillas to fight back in self-defence. this constitutes a great support and inspiration for the palestinian people and a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

he pointed out: "u.s. imperialism has handed over, through the arab reactionaries it fosters, one end of the noose round its neck to the palestinian people. the more u.s. imperialism commits crimes, the more the noose will be tightened."

he stressed, "the palestinian people, who have a glorious tradition of struggle, will never succumb to any oppression of imperialism and reactionaries. what is lost can be regained only through armed forces. the palestinian people have taken up arms and are determined to carry the struggle against u.s. imperialist and israeli aggressors through to the end along the road of armed struggle."

a member of the fateh office pointed out, "the recent jordanian event is the consequence of the behind-the-scenes u.s. scheming and the on-the-stage implementation of the reactionary forces in jordan. it has touched off extreme indignation among the people of palestine, jordan and other arab countries, pushing the anti-u.s. wave in the middle east to a new high."

a responsible member of the fateh information centre in algiers said that with the chinese people and government on our side, we feel that we are most powerful. no political fraud or military intimidation can take us in, nor can they cow us. they will be smashed by us."

he said that with the support and sympathy of the people of china, arab countries and the world over, and so long as the palestinian people close their revolutionary ranks, persevere in protracted people's war, keep a vigilant eye on the conspiratorial schemes of u.s. imperialism, its collaborator and its lackeys and guard against swindles, they are sure to win final victory.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a telegram from comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the rumanian communist party and president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the rumanian socialist republic, who heartily greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the telegram reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the
communist party of china,

comrade lin piao
vice-chairman of the central committee of the
communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china,

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the rumanian communist party, the rumanian government and people as well as in our own name, extend the hearty congratulations and ardent comradely greetings to the chinese communist party, the state council and all the chinese people.

the founding of the people's republic of china was the result of the brilliant victory achieved by the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china, in their revolutionary struggles against the rule of the domestic reactionaries and foreign imperialism and for national liberation and social emancipation, and was the crucial moment in china's history of thousands of years. it was an event of tremendous international significance.

through their heroic and selfless labour, the industrious chinese people have carried out profound revolutionary transformations and achieved remarkable successes in the cause of building a socialist society and in the development of industry, agriculture, science and technology. the rumanian people are heartily glad at the important successes achieved by the chinese people in all realms of their activities and consider them a valuable contribution to the raising of the prestige of socialism in the world and to the consolidation of the forces fighting against the imperialist policy of aggression and for freedom and independence and for defending peace.

we once again point out with satisfaction that the fraternal relations of friendship and international solidarity based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism between our two parties and two countries are developing

steadily. we are firmly convinced that rumanian-chinese friendship and their fruitful cooperation will be further consolidated in the future with each passing day in the interest of the rumanian and chinese peoples and socialism and in the interest of the anti-imperialist struggle and the cause of peace.

on the occasion of your great jubilee, we wish you, the fraternal chinese people, new and tremendous successes in their work for the prosperity of the people's republic of china and for the cause of socialism and peace.

long live the unbreakable friendship and fraternal unity between the rumanian and chinese peoples exclamation

nicolae ceausescu
general secretary of the
rumanian communist party and
president of the state council
of the rumanian socialist
republic

ion gheorghe maurer
chairman of the council
of ministers of the
rumanian socialist republic

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a telegram from nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, most warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the telegram reads in full as follows:

peking

his excellency mao tsetung,
chairman of the communist party of china,

his excellency lin piao,
vice-chairman of the communist party of china,

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, extend to your excellencies and, through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the

government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people our salute of militant unity and our warmest congratulations.

21 years ago, under the wise leadership of the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the heroic chinese people won the victory of the revolution and founded the great people's republic of china. since then, in the cause of building and defending their fatherland, the chinese people have incessantly developed the tradition of self-reliance and heroic struggle, creatively and rapidly turning the poverty-stricken and backward old china into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, an advanced agriculture, a growing standard of the people's culture and life, and modern national defence. the successful launching of china's man-made earth satellite is eloquent proof that the chinese people have reached a new level in science and technology.

the brilliant victories of the chinese revolution in all aspects have tremendously contributed to the cause of revolutionary struggle of the world's people against imperialism and colonialism headed u.s. imperialism.

the south vietnamese people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam boundlessly rejoice at and regard as their own the tremendous achievements of the fraternal chinese people.

in their sacred cause of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the south vietnamese people have consistently received powerful support and sympathy, and sincere, enormous, timely and effective assistance from the communist party, government and people of china.

on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the glorious communist party, government and people of china for their most valuable assistance. we are deeply convinced that with the wholehearted support and assistance of the 700 million great chinese people, the south vietnamese, cambodian and laotian people who are determined to persist in combat will surely win complete victory in the sacred cause of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

we wholeheartedly wish that the chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, will win more brilliant achievements in the cause of building up the powerful people's republic of china and in the struggle to liberate taiwan, inseparable sacred territory of the people's republic of china, and will make greater contributions to the world people's cause of revolutionary struggle against imperialism, and neo-colonialism headed by u.s. imperialism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

may the unbreakable traditional friendship and militant unity between the south vietnamese people and the fraternal chinese people last forever.

lawyer nguyen huu tho,
president of the presidium of the central committee of tre south viet nam national front for liberation and
president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

huynh tan phat,
president of the provisional revolutionary government of tne republic of south viet nam

septemoer 29, 1970
south viet nam

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet Tanzanian Military Delegation

(HCNA-English Peking, Setp. 30, 1970)

premier chou en-lai and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army huang yung-sheng met the tanzanian military delegation led by colonel ali manfudh, chief of operation and training of the tanzanian people's defence forces, here this afternoon. tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura was present.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. premier chou en-lai and chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng were photographed together with colonel ali mahfudh and the members of the delegation lieutenant colonel ramadhani haji, major lupogo, captain simba, captain abdulla ali, lieutenant abbert l.e. kungu and ambassador r.s. wambura; and had a conversation with them.

present at the meeting were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned: wang hsin-ting, wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching, yuan hua-ping, chang tung-huan and wang yueh-hsi.

CHINA AND UAR

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, NPC Vice Chairman Chou Chien-jen and Others Tender Condolences on President Nasser's Death at UAR Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and several hundred revolutionary people of the chinese capital today called at the embassy of the united arab republic in peking to tender condolences on the death of gamal abdel nasser, president of the u.a.r.

vice-premier li hsien-nien, n.p.c. vice-chairman chou chien-jen and vice-president ting hsi-lin stood in silent mourning before the portrait of the late president nasser. they were accompanied by ambassador salah el-abd and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

representatives from the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of national defence, the ministry of foreign trade, the commission for economic relations with foreign countries and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries placed wreaths in front of the portrait of the deceased.

Kuo Mo-jo Special Envoy of People's Republic of China, Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of RGNUC, Kang Ryang Uk, Head of Delegation of DPRK, Arrive in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 30, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his attache ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, arrived here this afternoon by a special plane to tender condolences on the death of president gamal abdel nasser of the united arab republic.

also arriving here by the same special plane were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; kang ryang uk, head of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly, and kwon hui gyong, member of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k., and other members of the delegation.

they were welcomed at the airport by the u.a.r. chief aide-de-camp saad eddin metwalli and chief chamberlain salah al shahed.

they were also met at the airport by the chinese ambassador to the u.a.r. chai tse-min, korean ambassador to the u.a.r. kim yong sun and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the royal government of the national union of cambodia.

ajet simixhiu, albanian ambassador to the u.a.r., was also present at the airport to welcome them.

Chinese Ambassador to UAR Condoles on Death of President Nasser

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 29, 1970)

chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to the united arab republic, today went to the kubbah republican palace where late u.a.r. president gamal abdel nasser's remains lay, and expressed deep condolences on the death of president nasser.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Back in Peking After Visiting Zagreb International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1970)

the chinese government economic delegation invited to the 80th international fair at zagreb, yugoslavia, returned here by air yesterday after concluding its visit to yugoslavia.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members of chinese departments li lien-ching, kao lu and tien kuang-tao.

ilija djukic, counsellor of the embassy of yugoslavia in peking, was also present.

during its stay in yugoslavia, the chinese government economic delegation visited the three republics of serbia, croatia and slovenia.

during its two-week visit, the delegation met and had friendly conversations with muhamed hadzic, secretary of the federal secretariat for foreign trade, vitesiav vanicek, under secretary of the federal secretariat for foreign trade, s. milenkovic, vice-president of the federal economic chamber, milenko bojanic, president of the executive council of the republic of serbia, dragutin haramija, president of the executive council of the republic of croatia, and s. kavcic, president of the executive council of the republic of slovenia.

when the delegation left belgrade on september 26, responsible members of the state secretariat for foreign affairs of yugoslavia, the federal secretariat for foreign trade, the federal economic chamber and other departments concerned and representatives of some enterprises were at the airport to see the delegation off.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PEASANTS

Use the Philosophical Concepts of Chairman Mao To Conduct Battle

by

Chiang Ju-wang, Secretary of the Party Branch of Ch'in-chien Brigade, Chiangshan Hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 27, 1970)

The secretary of the Party branch of a production brigade in Chekiang tells in the following article how he has won victories and produced successful results by solving problems and resolving contradictions with the help of Mao's philosophic thought.--SCMP Ed.

I have taken up the study of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works since 1964. For the past several years, I have repeatedly used the philosophical concepts of Chairman Mao to analyze and solve contradictions in dealing with problems encountered in the revolutionary struggle and to direct work and remold ideology with agreeable results. In the practice of struggle, I deeply appreciate the fact that Chairman Mao's dialectical method is a treasure essential to revolution and production. If only the realities of remolding the subjective world and the objective world can be closely integrated, we poor and lower-middle peasants should certainly study and apply the philosophical concepts of Chairman Mao well.

Use the Philosophical Concepts of Chairman Mao To Conduct Class Struggle

In 1968, our brigade commenced the cleaning up of rank and file. At the beginning, the masses could never be roused to take action. What actually was the cause? I went among the masses to make investigation and discovered that it was because of a small handful of class enemies doing their utmost to disseminate among the people "Everyone with the surname Chiang has the same ancestral grave" and other such feudal clannish concepts, in an endeavor to make use of the confusion to muddle through. Some of the people were contaminated, and they also followed suit and said such things as "We of the same surname belong to one big family. Daily we step out and meet one another. It is better to plant flowers and not thorns. Leave some elbow room."

Chairman Mao has taught us "In places where the masses have not been aroused in real earnest and have not carried out the struggle, it is imperative to oppose 'deviation to the right.' In places where the masses have been aroused in real earnest and have carried out the struggle, it is imperative to oppose 'deviation to the left'." The study of Chairman Mao's teaching enabled me to understand that the cleaning up of rank and file was also similar to the other movements. Before the masses had been fully aroused it was necessary to oppose deviation to the right. Therefore we mobilized the masses and unfolded a great debate on whether "To plant flowers or to plant thorns." By means of this debate, everybody understood whether it was better to plant "flowers" or to plant "thorns."

In a class society, it is necessary to divide one into two in conducting class analysis. To plant "flowers" for the enemies is to plant "thorns" for the people; to plant "thorns" for the enemies is to plant "flowers" for the people. That is why we must plant "thorns" for the enemies. If we plant "flowers" and do not plant "thorns," forever try to be nice to everybody, do not expose the crimes of the enemies and do not clean up the rank and file, then we shall not be able to safeguard our socialist domain. Only by keeping the word "dare" to the fore and by taking the initiative in attacking the enemies can we further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and protect the people.

At the same time it will also make people realize that in a class society there is no clan kinship, only class kinship. People who share a common ancestral grave must also divide one into two. There are landlords and rich peasants as well as poor peasants and lower-middle peasants, and although they all bear the surname of Chiang, they are not really one big family.

Before the liberation Chiang Chün-ch'eng, a poor commune member of our brigade, had lost his father when he was still a child. His own uncle who was a landlord took advantage of the opportunity to seize his land, and even tried to send him to prison. In the debate he said "Such an uncle is no kinfolk of mine. He is my enemy and a mortal antagonist of the people. It is necessary to struggle against such people."

After the big debate, the masses were quickly aroused, and men and women, young and old, all took to the field and waged a relentless struggle against the enemies. By means of exhibiting, discussing, exposing and investigating in a big way the conditions of the enemies, they dug up the small handful of class enemies from the deep recesses where they had secreted themselves and smashed their nefarious schemes of endeavoring to reverse the verdict and to bring about restoration. The poor and lower-middle peasants said "With the philosophical concept of Chairman Mao to arm ourselves, the demons and freaks have no place to hide."

After victory was scored in the cleaning up of rank and file and particularly after our brigade was cited as an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, there was generated in some people the idea that "When carrying a gun, there is not a bird to be seen." They were of the opinion that the proletarian dictatorship of an advanced brigade must be very solid, the cleaning up of rank and file had more or less been conscientiously carried out and that the class enemies would not dare to make the slightest move.

I and the poor and lower-middle peasants studied together Chairman Mao's teaching on "Never forget the class struggle" and "Contradiction is universal and absolute. It is present in the process of the development of all things and permeates every process from the beginning to the end," and discussed the problem of whether or not class struggle existed in an advanced brigade.

All of us realized this: Our brigade must not consider that there is no longer class struggle simply because it is an advanced brigade. Everything has to be divided one into two. In advanced brigades, the class enemies will resort to new methods and their reactionary nature will never change. Even though the shape and form of class struggle will change, the class contradiction will not vanish. The saying of "Holding a gun and not a bird is to be seen" is actually "Birds can be seen when there is no gun."

When understanding was heightened everybody exposed contradictions, revealed the condition of the enemies and noticed the destructive activities of the class enemies. Living facts of the class struggle have heightened the class consciousness of everyone and have further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in each of the political, economical and cultural spheres.

Use the Philosophical Concepts of Chairman Mao To Conduct Production Struggle

In the autumn of 1967, our brigade encountered a drought unprecedented in history. The production of the brigade, and the livelihood of the commune members experienced a certain difficulty.

At that time we studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "At certain times in the revolutionary struggle, difficulties outweigh the favorable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favorable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. But

through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favorable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favorable one."

Chairman Mao's teaching stiffened our resolution to lead the masses to triumph over the calamity. We realized that as long as we relied on the masses, trusted them and used the thought of Mao Tse-tung to arm them, we should assuredly overcome the difficulty, triumph over the calamity and make the difficult situation yield place to a favorable one.

How could we defeat natural calamity? We again found the solution in the works of Chairman Mao. "Politics is the commander and the soul" "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Following Chairman Mao's teaching we mobilized the masses to make living study and application of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and applied the concept of "dividing one into two" to conduct an analysis of the calamity and the difficulty. Everyone said "There is a drought and farm products have been killed by the sun. That is bad. But the sun has also caused the soil to rise, and as long as we use all the means at our disposal to plant barley and wheat, they are bound to grow better than ever."

That explained that there was nothing absolutely bad, and on every bad side there was bound to be a good factor. At the same time, "As a result of the struggle between the two sides of a contradiction, they always change places with each other under certain conditions." As long as there are people who will arm themselves with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, they are bound to be able to surmount the difficulty, triumph over the calamity and turn the contradiction in a favorable revolutionary direction. The confidence of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to triumph over the calamity by relying on regeneration through self-reliance was greatly strengthened because of this. The whole brigade swiftly launched a struggle against the calamity and after a winter and spring of hard struggle, they finally triumphed over the difficulty resulting from the calamity, and strengthened the basic water conservation construction on the farm. In the following year although they encountered a hundred-day drought, the production of grain and foodstuff still set a historically high record.

Chairman Mao has taught us, "Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be the principal and the other the secondary." Following this teaching of Chairman Mao has enabled me to understand that: In the contradictions that exist between revolution and production, revolution is the principal aspect of the contradiction, and only by grasping revolution well can we be able to stimulate production, to develop collective economy and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. If instead of grasping revolution we grasp only production, then we shall lose our orientation, production as a result will lag behind, collective economy will change quality, and political power will change color.

Last year during the period of spring planting as the brigade was very busily engaged in production, some of the cadres neglected their political-ideological work and instead spent their entire day in the field. As a result the more they grasped the greater the contradictions became. Finally we made a serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching on the grasping of the principal contradiction and the main aspect of the contradiction and became clear and definite on the relationship between grasping revolution and stimulating production and grasping the mind and grasping the hoe. We understood that only by grasping political-ideological work well could we grasp the hoe well; by simply grasping the hoe would naturally lead to more and more contradictions, and production and livelihood would suffer as a whole.

Once this understanding was enhanced, the teams no longer merely held on to the arrangement for food, but mobilized the masses to make living study and application of the "three constantly read articles," to make in-depth development of revolutionary criticism, to make recollection of comparing and competing and to remember hardships and count blessings. By means of the study-criticism-recollection and comparison and competition, problems were speedily resolved. The work-attendance of the people increased and production also improved.

From this example we realized that: Revolution is like the locomotive of history, and if we want to carry out production well, we must grasp revolution well and grasp the use of the thought of Mao Tse-tung to educate and to arm the people well.

Use the Philosophical Concepts of Chairman Mao To Transform World Outlook

Great leader Chairman Mao has taught us "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to transform the world includes the following tasks: To transform the objective world as well as their own subjective world--to transform their own power of comprehension and to transform the relation between the objective world and the subjective world." Chairman Mao's dialectical materialism is a powerful weapon not only for transforming the objective world but also for transforming the subjective world.

I feel that in using the concept of "dividing one into two" to transform oneself, the primary problem is the correct handling of our own self. An individual has usually a more or less better understanding of himself, but in spite of the understanding, there are places that lacked clarity.

For example, during the Party reorganization and construction movement, the masses offered me very little of their critical opinions and I began to lose sight of myself and believed that I was doing all right. Abiding by Chairman Mao's teaching of "dividing one into two," I made an analysis on the subject of less critical opinions and more critical opinions.

First, more critical opinions do not necessarily mean more problems, for there are comrades who persevere on the socialist road and are strongly militant but do not pay much attention to work-style. There may be more critical opinions from the masses, but that does not mean they have more problems. There are also comrades with bad democratic work style to whom the masses dislike giving critical opinions, and the lack of critical opinions does not necessarily mean lack of shortcomings and mistakes.

Second, more critical opinions and less critical opinions is a unity of opposites. Under given conditions they transform themselves in each other. When critical opinions from the people increase, by seriously making a study of Chairman Mao's works, by humbly accepting the views of the others and by seriously correcting shortcomings and mistakes more critical opinions can be changed into less critical opinions. If a person becomes satisfied with less critical opinions from the masses, becomes arrogant and complacent, circumspect and withdrawn, then less critical opinions can also change into more critical opinions.

Third, from less critical opinions one can also find out the problem. For example, the people said "Comrade Ju-wang is positive in his work, if we have any problems, we must go to him." It is a good thing to be positive in work, but if the people all come to me with their problems and do not go to somebody else, it clearly shows that I have not sufficiently developed the role of collective leadership, and that a situation has appeared where the word of a single individual will do.

By making a comparison and analysis, I was able to correctly regard myself, and I felt that although I had been studying philosophy, there was still a number of things I would have to learn in my mind. I then went to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and took the initiative to obtain their views. They sincerely offered me their opinions and at the same time pointed out that there was not enough collective leadership in the brigade, and there had been little polling of opinions from the masses in the past, and other such problems.

This discussion made me realize that the critical opinions from others were not less, but more. And even if it were true there had been less opinions, I must also treat it as more opinions and try to improve. Only by doing so can I continue to make progress.

Another important problem in transforming world outlook is participating in collective production labor and maintaining close ties with the masses. In the past, we rural cadres were guilty of this line of thinking, which was "We open the door and see the mountain. We step outside and see the field. We spend all our days with the masses and we couldn't be divorced from them. As long as we do our work well, it does not really matter if we do a bit less manual labor."

Actually, this is not true. In the past, I used to spend all my days with the production team. Every morning the commune members would come and call me and we would all go to work together, chatting and laughing all the way, sharing an infinitely close bond.

Not long ago, I was spending a great deal of time on the outside attending meetings; the next morning after I returned home, there was no one to call me to work. I hastily shouldered my hoe and rushed to the field. I asked the commune members why they had not given me a call. They replied "We did not know whether you would be coming out to work or not." I was shocked. I felt that there was a problem. To "call" or "not to call" were a contradiction. How come it had changed from "to call" of the past to the "not to call" of the present? Could it be that I had been participating less in manual labor and the feeling between myself and the masses had become more distant? That is why we rural cadres who have been together daily with the masses still have problems of becoming close or distant with them. If the cadres and the masses work together and sweat together, their hearts will stick together. On the other hand, "If the drummer does not know how hard it is to blow a piccolo," and cadres do not participate in manual labor but remain aloof and simply give directions, the masses would have nothing to do with them. Those alienated from the poor and lower-middle peasants cannot be good leaders of the people. The better the result of our work, the closer we are to the masses and the more we must persevere in collective manual labor. The moment we cease to labor, that moment we would begin to slide downhill, and from becoming "close" we would become "distant." If that continues for any length of time, we would be completely divorced from the masses, and like a kite that is flying higher and higher, once the string snaps it will be drifting farther and farther away, and it is no longer a question of whether the work has been carried out conscientiously or not, but even the thinking may become revisionist and the character may change, thus resulting in a loss for the socialist enterprise.

The fundamental problem in transforming world outlook is the problem of deciding the kind of person we want to be. In our mind there generally existed the struggle of "public" and "private" interests, and the struggle of why we are doing everything for the people. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will never cease, and this struggle will never disappear from our mind. Chairman Mao has taught us "Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be the principal and the other secondary. The principal aspect is the one playing a leading role in the contradiction. The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction the aspect which has gained the prominent position." In the contradiction between the cadres and the masses, the cadres constituted the principal aspect of the contradiction which plays a decisive role in political power. We must bear in mind at all timesthat we are in the principal aspect of the contradiction.

To insure that the political power would never change color, we must consciously transform our world outlook. We must be happy to endure hardship, be daring in struggle, be ready to take the initiative everywhere and be willing to take the lead in all matters. Not to understand this philosophical concept is not to understand the position of a cadre or the role a cadre plays in political power, and it would be difficult to consciously make revolution and continue to make revolution.

Vice Chairman Lin Piao has taught us "The thought of Mao Tse-tung in the hands of the masses can be transformed into a limitless source of power. It can be transformed into an infinitely powerful spiritual atom bomb." The past few years in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts, I deeply realized that: Chairman Mao's dialectical materialism is a magical formula for the revolution. By learning Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts the poor and lower-middle peasants can become smart and their hearts redder still, and any difficulty can be overcome and all manner of miracles can be wrought.

* * *

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

Let Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking Take Command of Acupuncture Therapy

by

Chao P'u-yü (赵普羽) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1970)

A medical doctor of the PLA's medical corps who practices acupuncture attributes his successes to his living study and living application of Mao thought.--SCMP Ed.

In their struggle against disease in the past several thousand years the working people of our country have accumulated rich experience. Our great leader Chairman Mao, attaching extraordinary importance to the development of Chinese traditional medicine, has formulated a whole series of lines, guidelines and policies for the development of Chinese traditional medicine. However, owing to mad opposition from renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, Chinese traditional medicine has failed to make good progress.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary medical workers, guided by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for public health, further increased their class consciousness and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, and advanced firmly in the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that Chinese traditional medicine was a great treasure house which should be vigorously explored and improved, the broad masses of revolutionary medical workers vigorously explored the medical heritage of the motherland, pushed aside the old to let the new emerge, and enabled the ancient art of acupuncture therapy to gain new development. Acupuncture is one of the effective means of treating common diseases and diseases of frequent occurrence. So the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers call it "new acupuncture therapy." It is a big fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a victory for the brilliant thought of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Ideological Revolution Pushes Aside the Old To Let the New Emerge

Acupuncture therapy has a history of several thousand years. What is the difference between the new acupuncture therapy and the old? Chairman

Mao teaches us, saying, "Discernment of differences is possible only through comparison." Without the old there cannot be anything new. Comparison makes this clear.

First, the old method of acupuncture required the needle to be left in the puncture for a longer period of time. Sometimes it had to be left there for more than half an hour, and the patient had to lie there, daring not even to move. In the new method, the insertion and withdrawal of the needle is quicker, and in general the needle is not left in the puncture. A treatment lasts only a few minutes. This simplifies things and minimizes the suffering of the patient.

Second, too many nodes were used in the old method of acupuncture. In the past there were 365 regular nodes. The number increased to more than one thousand if the irregular, rare nodes were counted. This large number of nodes complicated procedures which were difficult to master and use. The new method of acupuncture greatly reduces the number of these nodes. In general, mastery of only several dozen nodes is quite sufficient. This conforms to the principle of "lesser but more essential" and facilitates popularization and rendering of service to the broad masses.

Third, in the old method, intromission of the needle was shallow, which reduced the therapeutic effect. In the new method, intromission of the needle is generally speaking deeper, thus providing greater stimulation and bringing better and quicker results.

Thus the new method of acupuncture is markedly different from the old method. Are these differences merely a question of method? No, they are not.

Take for example the depth of intromission into the dumbness nodes. The old textbooks on acupuncture allowed a depth of only from three to five fen, saying that deeper intromission would make a normal man dumb and might even endanger his life. Some people were so scared that they dared not go beyond that depth by as little as half a fen. But this depth is not very effective in the treatment of deafness and dumbness. Now intromission is made to a depth of from 1.5 to 2 ts'un, and that cures deafness and dumbness.

How was this depth arrived at? It was a result of repeated experiments on the bodies of the broad masses of revolutionary medical workers themselves. These revolutionary medical workers, showing the revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and resolutely carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian line for medical work and public health, carried out the experiments on themselves. The depth of intromission shows the profound proletarian feeling for the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants cherished by the revolutionary fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Facts tell us that the old method of acupuncture was old not only because the use of the nodal positions was old, but because the guiding thought behind the method was old. Some of the old medical workers also

appeared to give patients medical treatment, but they served not the people but their own reputation and gain. Actually they were working only for themselves. Such a man, once in possession of medical skills, would want to have fame and become a "famous doctor" or "authority." His word was final and must be carried out, or he would make things difficult for you. His way of doing things would only do harm to our class brothers and sisters.

I once listened to the revelation of a certain comrade of a medical college, who said that a surgical "authority" once left a piece of lint in the abdomen of a patient after an operation. The patient ran a temperature, which was persistent. To keep his face, the "authority" tried every means to cover up his criminal responsibility and very nearly caused the death of the patient.

So the question of in whose hands technique is grasped and whom it serves is an important question. It is absolutely not a simple question of technique, but a struggle between two lines and two ideologies. Therefore, it will not do for medical personnel to grasp new techniques and learn skills to serve the people with the old world outlook, old ideas and old viewpoints.

The new method of acupuncture was evolved from the basis of the old method. The change is first of all an ideological change of the broad masses of medical personnel. In their practice of struggle to serve the people, they have analyzed with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking the heritage left from the past, and, after discarding the false and the crude while retaining the true and the essential, have inherited the good experiences and reformed those things that do not conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought, so they may better meet the people's needs and help serve the people. Thus the ancient art of acupuncture gains new life.

Make Concrete Analysis, Diagnose Disease and Carry Out Treatment

Here I wish to discuss, in the light of some crude and shallow experience gained in practice, several features of the new acupuncture therapy which is guided by Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts.

The whole course of treatment in the new acupuncture therapy is permeated with materialistic dialectics. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The law of contradiction of things, or the law of the unity of opposites, is a fundamental law of nature and society, and hence also a fundamental law of thinking." What are the relations between depth and shallowness, quick and slow speed, more or fewer times, strength and weakness, and principal and supplementary positions in the insertion of the needle? They are relations of the unity of opposites. If the needle is not inserted deep enough in a nodal position that requires deep intromission, the sensitive spot will not be reached, but if the insertion is too deep, there may be trouble.

For example, in making an insertion at a node in the lung at the back or another node of the lung, a shallow insertion will not reach the sensitive spot and rouse its internal factors, and therefore the effect will not be quite satisfactory. On the other hand, if the insertion is too deep, air may be introduced into the thoracic cavity, causing pain or even danger to the patient.

Again, concrete analysis must also be made of the question of quick or slow insertion of the needle. Some insertions should be quick, or pain will be caused to the patient. For example, if the needle is not quickly thrust in, but merely probes just under the skin, acute pain will be caused the patient, who will sweat all over.

However, there are limits to speed. Not the same speed is used in inserting the needle for all patients. Very often it can be quicker if the patient is cooperative and slower if he is not. An insertion into the muscle of the limbs can be quick, but an insertion into tendons or joints should be slower. In addition, the speed of insertion is governed by considerations of the physical state of the patient. It will not do to pursue simply after speed on the basis of subjective wishes without due consideration of the concrete circumstances.

For example, when treating comrades who are in a grave condition, too quick an insertion of the needle can easily bring about shock and undesirable consequences. Therefore, insertion should be made slower, or some interval should be allowed between insertions. In this way, insertions may seem slow, but the procedure will enable the patient to recover sooner.

The selection of many or few nodes bears the same relationship. If the disease can be cured by insertion of the needle at three nodes and you insert the needle at only one node, you will not cure the disease, because the required amount of stimulation is not reached. On the other hand, if the disease can be cured by insertion of the needle at only one node and you make three or more insertions at as many nodes, you will upset the effect of the therapy.

Take for instance a patient who suffers from acute spasm of the loins. His loins hurt him so much that he dares not stand up to walk. Insertion of the needle at either the sheng-yü node or the ch'eng-fu node will relieve the pain, and so will insertion at many other nodes. Since you know that insertion of the needle at any of these nodes may relieve the pain, you may think that insertion at all the nodes will be sure to produce the desired result, since one of the insertions must be right.

However, the more insertions you make, the greater the pain felt by the patient. Why? Because the greater the number of insertions, the amount of stimulation will be correspondingly smaller. The patient is already in a state of tension. The insertions, instead of producing the desired result, will make his spasm worse. In such a case, we are required to make a quick insertion in the affected area, at the yao-yen node or chia-chi node

or some other nodes, so as to give the patient strong stimulation and produce a high degree of spasm. Then, after a while, the needle is withdrawn and the spasm will cease. This is because after a high degree of spasm, there will be relaxation. The effect is often immediate, and one insertion is enough to cure the malady.

When I began to learn the new method of acupuncture, I was unable to control the intensity of the intromission or master the relationship between stimulation and repression in treating insomnia.

One day a comrade came to me complaining of sleeplessness. I gave him a jab designed to produce strong stimulation. It was as if I had passed an electric current through him. That night he could not sleep a wink. However, I did not learn anything from the lesson.

Then another comrade came to me with the same complaint, saying that he had been engaged in writing something for several days continuously and now was unable to sleep. He asked to be treated by acupuncture. I gave him a jab with the needle, which stimulated him so much that he could not sleep at all for another night.

This time, however, my attention was called to the fact. Twice I adopted the method of strong stimulation, and on both occasions the patients were unable to sleep. Why? I analyzed the question with Chairman Mao's principle of unity of opposites and soon found the reason. The patient was already in a state of tension. I should have suppressed the tension when he went to bed at night, but I increased his tension instead and stimulated his brain even more, so that he could not sleep at all. The following night I gave him a jab to produce weak stimulation. As a result, he slept soundly that night.

The contradiction is highly complex. One day a comrade came to me asking to be treated for sleeplessness. I asked him to come at night, when a better effect could be produced. He said he had no time at night. I said I would treat him right then. I was afraid to over-stimulate him, and so I gave him a faint stimulation. He was drowsy the whole day after that and was unable to listen to reports attentively or work with energy. When night came, his energy returned, and he passed another sleepless night.

This brought me new light: A suppressive puncture at night might induce sound sleep, but when done in the morning, it would produce drowsiness for the rest of the day, making the patient unable to work, but causing him to stay wide awake at night when the effect of the puncture wore off.

With this experience plus the lesson I had learned formerly, I realized that the same method could not be used both in the morning and at night, and that adoption of the same method under different circumstances and for different problems was contrary to the thought of Mao Tse-tung, would run into snags and cause trouble. I therefore adhered to the following principle after that: In treating a patient suffering from insomnia, a strong

stimulation is called for in the morning, so that he might remain alert the whole day and have energy for his work, and that because he is tired from his work during the day, he would be able to sleep at night without the help of further punctures.

This is a concrete analysis of a concrete problem, a concrete resolution of a concrete contradiction. So we must analyze things and resolve contradictions with Chairman Mao's dialectics. In the practice of therapeutic treatment, different circumstances and different degrees of disease call for difference in strength, depth, and speed of insertion of the needle. Mastery of technique is possible only by making concrete analyses of concrete facts.

There are many such instances. Here I use a few examples to illustrate the good results produced by guiding medical practice with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. These examples will make us exert our efforts even more consciously in this direction. They show that in the course of treatment, it is necessary to grasp the law of dialectical treatment of making concrete analysis to solve contradictions.

Wholeheartedly Dedicated To the People, We Can Find Truth From Practice

Some comrades have asked this question: "Why are some comrades able to produce effective results by their treatment and are popular with patients? I too use the new method of acupuncture, am quite familiar with the nodal positions, and have committed to memory the experience of the new acupuncture therapy. But the treatment I give does not produce the desired result. Where is the 'secret' and 'miraculous' method? How can I learn it?"

I cannot answer this question. But let us go to Chairman Mao's works to find the answer. Chairman Mao's works contain this teaching: "'Without going into the tiger's den, how can one capture a tiger's cub?' This saying is true of the practice of men. It is likewise true of the theory of knowledge. Knowledge without practice is impossible." If we say there is any "secret" and "miraculous" method in the mastery of the new method of acupuncture, then the "secret" is the revolutionary spirit of going into the tiger's den, of wholehearted devotion to the people, and defiance of both hardship and death, and the "miracle" is a serious, earnest scientific attitude that precludes any haphazard action. To learn the skill of acupuncture well, it is necessary to carry on practice and gain knowledge continuously. Only by carrying on practice and seeking knowledge ceaselessly will it be possible to master the skill. It is impossible to learn the skill and seek knowledge without practice.

There are two important things in the mastery of the skill of acupuncture. First, it is necessary to know the nodal positions accurately. Second, it is necessary to know how a patient will react to a strong or weak stimulation.

For example, at a certain depth in a nodal position there will be a sensation of an electric shock, numbness and swelling; when the needle reaches the wan node, the patient will feel pressure at the upper part of the abdomen and the sensation of contraction, etc., etc. The doctor who uses the needle should know how the patient feels when the needle reaches these and other positions. It is not satisfactory to rely entirely on the patient's description of his own sensations. When you jab the needle into a patient's body and see him twitch his lips, you will ask how he feels, whether it is painful, numbing, or a sense of being swollen. The patient often does not know what to say. If he tells you that he feels no numbness, you may be tempted to twist the needle a few times, causing pain to him but failing to cure him.

To master the two points mentioned above, it is necessary to have repeated experience before you can acquire the skill. Chairman Mao taught us long ago: "If you want to know how a pear tastes, you have to change it by taking a bite yourself." That means that if you want to master the nodal positions, you will have to have personal experience by inserting the needle into yourself.

Having familiarized yourself with the sensation of insertions of the needle at different nodes, you will know, when giving a patient treatment, whether the insertion should be strong or weak, deep or shallow, in accordance with the condition of the disease. The nodes are fixed in the human body, the needle has to be inserted in the body, and the effect of such insertion must be experienced in the body. Even with the best teacher of acupuncture, one cannot learn the skill without physically experiencing its effects. This is because you cannot learn by merely watching others do it. You see someone insert the needle into a patient's body in a certain way and try to imitate him, but the effect of the insertion will be different. The effect will change with the slightest change of the insertion. Without personal experience, there may even be trouble.

Experiments with the needle can be carried out on oneself or by doctors on one another or both. Having gained sensory knowledge by experimenting on oneself, one may carry on experiment with others by needling one another. They may then tell one another their sensations, and in this way the skill can be mastered. Here one thing should be made clear. Experimenting on oneself should be the principal method, while experiments by doctors on one another should be supplementary.

In the course of learning, for instance, I heard others say that insertion of the needle at the ch'ü-ch'ih node brought on the sensation of a tendon being pulled. I experimented on myself, but did not feel the sensation. Then I changed the position of the needle and went on experimenting until finally I found the right place that produced that particular sensation.

It is necessary to go on experimenting until the right sensation is produced. Remember, in treating a patient, if he tells you that he is experiencing the same sensation you have experienced in your experiments, then

you know that you have learned the particular insertion. Experimenting on oneself is the way to learn the method, while experimenting on one another is a way to check the method. This is the first step.

Through a certain period of practice you will have learned which method is good, which is fairly good, and which is poor. A good method which is in accord with the interests of the people should continue to be developed, a fairly good method should continue to be improvedit in practice so it may meet the needs of new circumstances.

In the course of learning, it is necessary to continuously "make discoveries, inventions, creations, and progress" in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching. Therefore, we must constantly learn from the masses. We must learn other people's methods. Their every movement must be carefully noted and learned, so as to master what is good.

For example, in watching another doctor practicing acupuncture, note how he does it. If you fail to learn it, then in order to master the method, you should stretch out your hand and say, "Comrade, I want to learn your method. Would you needle me?" Let him needle you once, to see what characterizes his method, how good it is, and what sensation you feel. Bearing all this in mind, you may then puncture yourself until you find the place where you feel the same sensation. If his method cures a disease, we should adopt it in giving treatment to our patients, thus acquiring other people's skill and making it our own. By learning other people's skill and enriching our experience, we shall be able to improve our own skill ceaselessly for the service of the people.

On whom should needling be practiced is an acute struggle between two ideologies. Those who embrace the bourgeois world outlook will never practice on themselves, because they are afraid of the pain and would rather needle other people. Such people can never master the new acupuncture therapy. So we must strive to learn, and ceaselessly open ways to the knowing of truth in practice. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Knowledge begins from practice." Without practice, there will be no knowledge and no right to speak. With practice, even if one has no experience of success, one may still speak about the lessons one has learned and call other people's attention to them, so they may not repeat the same mistakes one has made. To have practiced is to have the right to speak. Through practice one may learn lessons and gain experience. One may then raise the level of one's knowledge of theory and one's way of thinking, and may advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian line for medical and health work.

It is impossible to learn acupuncture therapy and use it successfully in treating disease unless there is correct political orientation and the question of whom one should serve is settled. Therefore, we must conscientiously study the "Three Constantly Read Articles," establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, and at the same time guide our learning and use of acupuncture therapy with Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Does Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other philosophical writings. In this way, it will be possible to give full play to acupuncture therapy as a means of giving service to the people.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

The Red Sun Over the Border Areas Where Unity Is As Strong As Steel

- A report on the struggles of the people of all nationalities in Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou, Sinkiang, who unite themselves under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought

by

NCNA Correspondent

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 27, 1970)

The brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought shines over the lands of the motherland and the great east wind of the 9th Party Congress blows over the banks of the Ili River.

The revolutionary people of the 13 nationalities including the Kazakh, Uighur, Han, Hui and Sipo who reside in Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou in the northwestern borders of our motherland are physically far away in the frontiers but their hearts are turned toward great leader Chairman Mao. United around the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as deputy, they work in unison to grasp revolution, promote production, promote work, promote war preparations and pledge themselves to build the northwestern borders of the motherland into an invincible great wall of iron and steel.

Hearts of the Nationalities Turn To Chairman Mao

People of the nationalities in Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou who bathe in the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought and are full of profound proletarian feeling warmly eulogize great leader Chairman Mao's leadership and anxiously study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. At present all the places from the foot of the Altai Mountains to the green Kungnaissu Grassland and from the magnificent Paerhluk'e Mountains to the beautiful and fertile banks of the Ili River have become big classrooms of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought for the people.

In Pachatierh Grassland at the northern foot of the Tienshan Mountains the advanced deeds of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by Kazakh commune member Mamulieh is extensively known to the people of the nationalities. Mamulieh came from a poor herdsman's family and the vicious old society deprived him of the right to go to school. He was illiterate therefore he had difficulty in studying Chairman Mao's works; so he insisted that his children teach him culture. He always had a red treasure book with him and kept on studying wherever he went. In the evening after returning home from work he would get hold of the red treasure book and organize his family to study Chairman Mao's works diligently in front of Chairman Mao's portrait. They regularly studied until late

in the night. The lights in Mamulieh's home kept burning even after the snow-capped peaks of the Tienshan became hidden in the dark of the late night. Mamulieh often said: "The grass in the pasture up the high mountains cannot do without sunshine and the Kazakh herdsmen cannot do without Mao Tse-tung's thought for one single moment."

On one occasion when the production brigade was holding a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class Mamulieh insisted on walking several kilometers over mountain paths to attend it. One night on his way to the study class he fell from the horseback and was wounded; but he disregarded his injury and jumped back on the horse to hurry to the class to take part in the study. He said: "We rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought to make revolution; but in order to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought we must make use of every minute and every second to study diligently."

Chairman Mao, Oh, Chairman Mao! I will read your books, publicize your great thought and follow you to make revolution until I die!" This is a pledge by Ssu-ma-i-ai-shan, a blind Uighur poor peasant commune member of Hunghsing commune, Ining hsien. During the great proletarian cultural revolution he carried his red treasure book, transistor radio and walking stick to visit the households in the village every day to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought. He continued this work for several years without interruption. Last year after the victorious conclusion of the 9th Party Congress Ssu-ma-i-ai-shan went everywhere to publicize every day the latest instructions given by Chairman Mao during the session of the 9th Party Congress.

One day it was already midnight when he returned from a propaganda task in the field. Then he suddenly remembered that the family of a commune member named T'uhulak'e who lived a kilometer away still did not know about Chairman Mao's latest instructions. So he went to T'uhulak'e's house. Upon hearing Chairman Mao's latest instructions every one in T'uhulak'e's family was greatly moved and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! May Chairman Mao have long, long life!" During those years Ssu-ma-i-ai-shan visited several hundred production brigades, offices, factories, and schools in Ili area and a total of more than 510,000 heard his propaganda.

Only those who have walked through the vast expanse of the Gobi realize the sweetness of the fountain water and only those who have suffered the agony of hunger and cold realize the warmth of the sun best. The people of various nationalities in Sinkiang realized from their own experience: Chairman Mao is a great savior of the people of the nationalities and to follow Chairman Mao closely means victory and happiness.

Kazakh herdsman Muhomait'ichiang of No. 3 production brigade, No. 2 commune, T'ek'essu hsien, who recently attended the congress of representatives of active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the hsien (municipalities) directly under the autonomous chou tended sheep for five sheep-owners during the old society and experienced much sufferings of various kinds. After the liberation of Sinkiang every time he looked up to Chairman Mao's brilliant portrait tears flowed from his eyes and he could not suppress the feeling in his heart.

He said: "Chairman Mao is our great savior. We must follow Chairman Mao to make revolution. We will not change our minds even when the sky falls and the sea dries up!"

During the great proletarian cultural revolution he followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "You must pay attention to affairs of the state and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end" and always fought on the first line of class struggle. After the cultural revolution entered the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation, he strived even harder to study and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's great doctrine of the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and incessantly made new contributions in the struggle of grasping revolution and promoting production.

At the end of 1968 T'ek'essu Grassland was ravaged by an unprecedented snowstorm. In order to make sure that the animals were protected during the winter Muhomait'ichiang decided to move the horses he tended to another grassland. While passing a snow-covered valley an avalanche came down from the top of the mountain and he was buried in waist-deep snow. At this time he discovered that two horses were also buried under the snow several dozen meters from him with only their heads above the snow. The snow on top of the mountain was still rumbling and another avalanche was imminent. At this dangerous moment he rushed to save the horses without regard to his own safety and heroically safeguarded the properties of the collective body.

At present, under the encouragement of the spirit of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, Muhomait'ichiang became even more vigorous with an even greater determination to do a better job in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, strive to heighten his consciousness in the continuation of revolution, follow the revolutionary course pointed out by Chairman Mao and advance forever!

Hearts of the Class Brothers Are Linked Together

Nourished by great Mao Tse-tung's thought, people of the nationalities in Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou, Sinkiang, mutually respect and support one another, fight side by side and cultivate a profound proletarian friendship with one another in the common struggle of building up and defending the border areas.

Among the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities in Huochien commune, Ch'apuch'aerh Sipo Autonomous Hsien there is a moving story about the mutual support, unity and cooperation between production teams of two different nationalities. One of them is No. 2 production team of Ch'ienchin production brigade which consist mainly of people of Sipo nationality and the other No. 3 production team of Fanhsiu production brigade which consist mainly of people of the Kazakh nationality.

No. 2 production team of Ch'ienchin production brigade and No. 3 production team of Fanhsiu production brigade were next to each other and shared a ditch called "Tapoloti" for irrigation. Before the liberation of

Sinkiang this was an area in which the reactionary ruling class often stirred up national disputes. Landlords of the Sipo nationality controlled the water and fields and refused to let people of the Kazakh nationality to till them, while Kazakh pastoral lords controlled the grasslands and refused to let peasants of the Sipo nationality graze their animals there. With animosity fomented by the class enemy, the two nationalities often had disputes over the use of land, water and grasslands.

After the liberation and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call, "All nationalities of the Chinese People's Republic unite," people of various nationalities in Sinkiang incessantly heightened their class consciousness and greatly strengthened their revolutionary unity on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Last year after the victorious conclusion of the 9th Party Congress the poor and lower-middle peasants of these two production teams gathered together happily to hold a joint Mao Tse-tung's thought study class. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Unite and strive for still greater victories," condemned class sufferings together, recalled national hatred together, and repudiated together the "doctrine of the dying out of class struggle" fabricated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i.

A Kazakh poor peasant named Iliyatzu said excitedly at a meeting: "No wolves in the world are good-hearted. Liu Shao-ch'i, the landlords and pastoral lords are poisonous melons from the same plant. In the old society I worked for landlords for several decades. At the beginning I carried heavy loads for a Uighur landlord. The work was strenuous and I was beaten and scolded constantly. Some people said to me, you are a Kazakh and it might be better to work for a Kazakh landlord. So I went to work for a Kazakh landlord. But still I could not keep my stomach full and my body warm and I was beaten and scolded just the same. Then some other people advised me to work for a Sipo landlord, saying that Sipo landlords were more benevolent. But the result was more suffering. I realized deeply that all wolves in the world eat sheep and landlords of all nationalities have black hearts. All poor people in the world should link their hearts together and class brotherhood is the only true brotherhood!"

Common class suffering and national hatred bind the poor and lower-middle peasants of the two nationalities close together. Since spring this year a grave drought has markedly reduced the flow of water in the ditches. But Sipo commune members residing in the upper reaches have tried to open up more water sources and conserve consumption so as to provide more water for the Kazakh brothers who live in the lower reaches. Sipo commune members also actively sent old poor peasants with rich irrigation experience to No. 3 production team to teach Kazakh youths techniques of rational consumption of water. When Kazakh commune members heard that Sipo brothers were slow in spring farming, they immediately sent tractors over to help them with plowing. Members of the nationalities greatly cherish the friendship which they have cultivated during struggles. They said: Water in the Tapoliti ditch is clear and flows endlessly, but the class friendship between us is stronger than even the endlessness of the flow.

Roots of pine trees on the Tienshan Mountains are connected to one another and the hearts of the class brothers of the nationalities are likewise linked together. In No. 3 production team of Fanhsiu production brigade on the southern bank of Ili River there is a story about a Sipo old poor peasant named Kuanghsiu who kindly helped P'eng Yü-ling, a Han youth. P'eng, who was from a poor peasants family which suffered much during the old society and hated the old society deeply, loved great leader Chairman Mao boundlessly. Kuanghsiu constantly discussed village history and family history with P'eng Yü-ling and studied the "three constantly read articles" with him. Kuanghsiu also taught him not to forget class suffering, bear the hatred of blood and tears firmly in mind and remain good offsprings of the poor and lower-middle peasants and good fighters of Chairman Mao. In March last year P'eng was gloriously enlisted in the Army and was leaving the production team. Kuanghsiu and his wife walked a long distance with him when he set off and told him on the way: "Yü-ling, after you arrived at the military unit you must work hard to study Mao Tse-tung's work well, keep class struggle firmly in your mind, grasped the gun in your hands tight and be prepared to fight the wolves!"

In early spring last year Ili area was ravaged by a great snowstorm not seen during the past century. In the animal husbandry team of Ak'esu commune of Huoch'eng hsien, which was located deep in the Tienshan Mountains, several dozen Kazakh herdsmen's families and some ten thousand heads of animals were trapped in the mountain by the snow. The people were short of food and the animals short of fodder. The animals in the mountain could not get out and food outside of the mountain could not get in. During this time of difficulty the cadres and commune members of the six nationalities in the 12 agricultural teams of the commune, including Han, Hui and Sipo, immediately organized an anti-calamity rescue team and used cows, horses and camels to transport food and fodder into the mountain and help the Kazakh herdsmen to fight the disaster and protect the animals. In the pastures up on the Tienshan Mountains some two or three thousand meters above sea level the paths were treacherous and snow was everywhere. But with red treasure books in their hands commune members of various nationalities in the rescue team braved the cold and snowstorm and used wooden shovels to clear the way. Whenever the rescue team arrived at a tent of the herdsmen they were greeted by thunderous "Long live Chairman Mao and may Chairman Mao have a long, long life!"

After a long struggle of more than ten days around the clock they finally moved the several dozen Kazakh herdsmen's families and some ten thousand animals to s safe location and fought a victorious battle against a grave natural disaster. Looking back at this victorious battle against natural disaster for the protection of animals, commune members of various nationalities could not help but said: "This is a great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is another achievement of the unified struggle of the people of various nationalities!"

A New Look in the Border Areas

Unity is power and unity is victory. With a heroic will to fight for the glory of great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland, people of the nationalities unite themselves to fight and cooperate in unison. They incessantly change the appearance of the border areas of the motherland in the northwest and paint a new and most beautiful picture out of it.

The great achievements scored by No. 3 production brigade of Shengli commune, Ili hsien, in changing the appearance of nature is an example in miniature of the consorted efforts of the people of various nationalities in the entire autonomous chou in building up the border areas of the motherland in the northwest. The broad masses of commune members of the six nationalities living here, including Kazakh, Uighur, Han and Uzbek, resolutely responded to Chairman Mao's great call "Learn from Tachai in agricultural matters," studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, gave prominence to proletarian politics, practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle to change the backwardness of the past. Struggling arduously for several years under extremely difficult natural conditions they made over 270 mow of fields, converted more than 10,000 mow of small bits of land into large plots and expanded arable land by more than 2,000 mow. During the past few years they constructed 16 kilometers of ditches and planted more than 150,000 trees. By doing so they changed the fundamental situation of nine years of drought out of ten years in this area. Last year this production brigade more than doubled its grain production as compared with 1965. This year they further scored an outstanding achievement of exceeding the "Outline" in average per mow grain production and became a red banner of "Learning from Tachai in agricultural matters" in Ili area.

At present the mass movement of learning from Tachai is moving ahead like big waves in the sea in various localities in Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou. In addition to many advanced models in learning from Tachai which emerged from agricultural areas, miracles of changing nature, struggling against wind, snow, and the cold, opening up of mountains, building of ditches and roads, changing of the grassland and construction of grain and fodder bases also emerged from wide expanse of pastoral areas in the Altai and Tienshan mountains.

In an animal farm called "Unity" located in Chaosu Grassland deep in the Tienshan Mountains there lived herdsmen of the Kazakh, Uighur, Mongolian, Khalkhaz and Han nationalities who were united as one. They studied the "three constantly read articles" everyday and scored outstanding achievements in building the new socialist pasture together. Last year over 1,000 mow of winter wheat was grown in a mountain area in this farm at a place over 2,000 meters above sea level, which produced an average of over 400 chin of wheat per mow and thus realized more than self-sufficiency in grain supply. Herdsmen of all nationalities also constructed buildings, built new pastures and intensified capital construction for animal husbandry in pastures high up in the mountains to change the past situation of having to depend on nature. This year the number of animals kept in this farm was increased by 80-odd percent as compared with that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. This made it possible for them to make great contributions in supporting the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland.

Great leader Chairman Mao said: "Unite and work for the object of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat." In the struggle of building up the border area of the great socialist motherland people of the nationalities kept class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat firmly in their minds, and stepped up their vigilance against the aggressive activities of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. They built up a joint military-civilian great defensive wall of iron and steel along the long frontier together with the powerful Chinese People's Liberation Army.

* * *

People of All Nationalities in China Warmly Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

the people of all nationalities in china have held mammoth rallies and parades, jubilantly celebrating the first national day in the 1970's -- the brilliant festival of the 21st anniversary of the people's republic of china founded by our great leader chairman mao.

the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians taking part in the nationwide celebrations warmly hail the great achievements of the people of the whole country in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they warmly hail the great achievements of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the great achievements of the people's liberation army, the militia and the people of the whole country in strengthening the work of preparedness against war and consolidating national defence. they warmly hail the constant new victories won by the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. they heartily wish our great teacher chairman mao a long, long life.

in response to the call of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, the whole party, the whole army and the entire chinese people are resolutely implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, continuing to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and greeting the convening of the fourth national people's congress with fresh victories.

in shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, 400,000 armymen and people held a celebration rally and a parade on october first. in the procession were huge models of "selected works of mao tsetung" and a huge placard with vice-chairman lin's inscription: "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought". in high spirits and full of militancy, the paraders repeatedly shouted slogans which fully demonstrated the determination of shanghai's ten million people to advance triumphantly alway along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao.

more than 300,000 revolutionary people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters held a rally and a parade in tientsin. they warmly hailed the new victories won on all fronts by the people of the whole country in response to chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

in the seats of the revolutionary committees of the various provinces and autonomous regions, celebration rallies and parades were held on october first with attendances ranging from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of people. the national day celebrations across the length and breadth of china fully demonstrated the vigour and vitality of the country's hundreds of millions of revolutionary people and their militant unity under the banner of mao tsetung thought.

comrades hsu shih-yu and chen hsi-lien, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames), and comrades li hsueh-feng and li teh-sheng, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, joined armymen and people in the national day celebrations in the places where they were staying.

taking part in the celebration rallies in the seats of the revolutionary committees of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were principal leading comrades of the revolutionary committees and members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee in these areas and principal leading comrades of various military area commands of the chinese people's liberation army. among them were: hsieh hsueh-kung, chang fu-heng, tsai shu-mei, liu cheng, wang yi, chih pi-ching, li jung-kuei, liu tzu-hou, ma fu-chuan, ma hui, tseng mei, ma chieh, hsieh chen-hua, tsao chung-nan, li shun-ta, wang ti, han ying, sung shuang-lai, huang chen-tang, cheng san-sheng, wu tao, teng chun-ching, hsiang hsiao-shu, wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, ma tien-shui, wang wei-kuo, chen kan-feng, chin tsu-min, wang shao-yung, chou chun-lin, liu yao-tsung, kao chih-jung, yuan sheng-ping, mu lin, tu ping, wu ta-sheng, wang chao-chu, peng chung, li ting-shan, sung pei-chang, li jen-chih, liang chi-ching, chang chen-tung, han ping, mo hsien-yao, chen li-yun, chiang pao-ti, han hsien-chu, chou chih-ping, chiang li-yin, lan jung-yu, tan chi-lung, wei tsu-chen, lo chun-ti, cheng shih-ching, yang tung-liang, tseng shao-shan, chiang yung-hui, yang chun-fu, li su-wen, wang huai-hsiang, juan po-sheng, feng chan-wu, chang chao-jen, fu pi-chiu, pan fu-sheng, liu kuang-tao, fu kuei-ching, liu chien-hsun, wang hsin, keng chi-chang, chang shu-chih, shen mao-kung, tang chi-shan, tseng szu-yu, liu feng, chang ti-hsueh, jao hsing-li, hsia pang-yin, tung ming-hui, fu chuan-tso, fang ming, hsieh wang-chun, hsin chun-chieh, chang hung, hua kuo-feng, tang chung-fu, pu chan-ya, yang ta-yi, chang li-hsien, liu hsing-yuan, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, chen yu, wang shou-tao, jen szu-chung, chiu kuo-kuang, liu chun-yi, huang jung-hai, chiao lin-yi, liang chin-tang, chen teh, wei kuo-ching, liu chung-kuei, chao hsin-jan, chiao hung-kuang, li jui-shan, wu kuei-hsien, hu wei, yao lien-wei, huang ching-yao, hsien heng-han, pi ting-chun, hu chi-tsung, kao wei-sung, chang heng-yun, huang cheng-lien, liu chen, chang chung, kang chien-min, wang chih-chiang, li yao-sung, chiang yu-an, chang chiang-lin, lung kuang-chien, lu tsun-chieh, lu chih-an, lung shu-chin, saifudin, chang kuo-hua, liang hsing-chu, li ta-chang, hsieh chia-hsiang, hsu chih, teng hua, hsieh chia-tang, hsieh cheng-jung, teng ching-wei, lan yi-nung, li li, lo hsi-kang, tan fu-jen, chou hsing, chen kang, lu jui-lin, peng kuei-ho, tien pao, tseng yung-ya and jen jung.

the workers, peasants and soldiers and leading cadres at all levels throughout the country are conscientiously studying vice-chairman lin's national day speech and the joint national day editorial of the country's leading newspapers and journal. immensely inspired, they are determined to continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works so as to consciously remould their world outlook with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they express their firm resolve to deepen revolutionary mass criticism, "carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously" and carry the socialist revolution on all fronts and in all spheres through to the end.

during this day of nationwide jubilation, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and other revolutionary people are all reviewing what they have achieved in carrying out the great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." they are determined to continue to carry forward the new upsurge in the socialist revolution and construction.

the million-strong industrial workers in shanghai have, since the ninth party congress, made a large number of new products and materials and introduced many new techniques and technological processes that are up to advanced domestic and world levels.

the workers of the tientsin new harbour shipyards reported on the eve of national day the successful completion of a test voyage by the 10,000-ton freighter "tientsin". they designed and built the ship by themselves, with the help of fraternal units.

the workers in hupeh, sinkiang, chinghai, ningsia, szechwan, shensi, inner mongolia, honan and other provinces and autonomous regions drove the first batch of local made motor vehicles and tractors during the national day parades. these national day gifts indicate that the history that motor vehicles and tractors could not be made locally in these places has come to an end.

in the battle to develop coal-fields south of the yangtze river, hunan province has become in the main self-sufficient in coal within a short period as they greeted the first national day of the 1970's.

the workers at the taching oilfield have made conscientious efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, grasped revolution and promoted production, and doubled both crude oil output and refining capacity since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. having fulfilled the third five-year plan two years ahead of time, the taching workers fulfilled this year's oil field construction tasks six months ahead of time.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade who are determined to win new victories in busy autumn farming, celebrated national day by grasping revolution and promoting production.

the floats in the midst of the peasants' contingents taking part in the parades in various parts of the country were loaded with products of agriculture, forestry, live-stock breeding, side-line production and fishery. they showed the fruitful results of the country-wide mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen all over the country pledged to continue to firmly grasp and strengthen the work of preparedness against war and to safeguard at all costs the great socialist motherland of the dictatorship of the proletariat against aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism.

while celebrating national day, the armymen and people throughout the country are re-studying chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they pledge to further strengthen by deeds the revolutionary unity with the proletariat and the oppressed nations and people all over the world and carry the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries through to the end.

People of All Nationalities Closely Follow Great Leader Chairman Mao and Forge Ahead

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

celebrating the brilliant festival of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the people of all nationalities are moved as they review the great changes that have taken place in their regions under the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao. they heartily wish the great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

some articles they have written in celebration of national day follow:

olunchun people are determined to carry revolution through to end and always advance

by meng so-chu, vice-chairman of the hsino commune revolutionary committee of hsunke county in heilungkiang province

it seems that we olunchun people have entered another world -- a shining human society from hell on earth, when we recall the past and look at the present. we were cruelly trampled underfoot and oppressed by the japanese imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation and lived deep in the mountains and in the forests. we had no permanent homes and always went hungry. we led a miserable primitive life. we olunchun people here, who numbered more than 400 at one time, were only around 180 at the time when we were liberated. the whole nationality was on the brink of imminent doom.

the great liberator chairman mao sent people after liberation to arrange for us to settle at the foot of the mountain. with their help we built many houses and a new olunchun village. that ended the nomadic life which we olunchuns had lived for generations. we began to settle down and stepped onto the road of prosperity and progress.

under the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, we became commune members, taking a stride of thousands of years. we did not know how to plant crops in the past, so we went hunting, ate meat and wore hides. we have tractor drivers of our own nationality now, thanks to the help of the state and farming is basically mechanized. not only do we have sufficient grain, but we sold a considerable amount of grain to the state. hunting, which we olunchuns have done for generations, has developed greatly. we have built a deer farm and supply the state with large quantities of deer's antlers every year.

we have now a power station and thus every household uses electric light. the commune members study chairman mao's works by electric light in the evening and many activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have appeared. whenever chairman mao's latest instructions are issued, the whole village is at once astir. we propagate chairman mao's instructions enthusiastically and study and follow them earnestly and resolutely.

we olunchuns, who were looked down upon by the reactionary rulers in the old society as "savages", have become masters of the state. there are olunchuns on revolutionary committees at various levels. i, an ordinary hunter, was elected a member of the provincial revolutionary committee. what is the greatest happiness on earth? it is to follow our

great leader chairman mao in making revolution exclamation chairman mao exclamation the olunchun people will follow you closely and carry the revolution through to the end exclamation

chairman mao guides liberated serfs in victorious advance

by jentsengwangchieh, chairman of the revolutionary committee of liehmai people's commune of lungtzu county in tibet

our liehmai commune is located on a plateau more than four thousand metres above sea level at the foot of mula mountain in the eastern part of the himalayas. almost all 73 hectares of hilly land here were controlled by a serf owner before liberation. the more than 200 households of poor peasants were his serfs.

then came a clap of spring thunder, and the brilliant red sun lit up the grasslands on snow-covered mountains. the liberated serfs followed the teachings of chairman mao firmly and, advancing under his guidance, organized themselves and took the socialist road. soon after the democratic reform, 22 mutual-aid teams were set up in our township, and then 7 agricultural producers' cooperatives were formed. making efforts to pave the way for setting up a people's commune, the liberated serfs accumulated public funds, reclaimed and cultivated land and bought draught animals and farm tools, all for the collective. as we "rush forward along the road to liberation" with "a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism", the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents echoed the anti-china chorus of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and colluded with the reactionary serf owners to fan up an evil trend for individual farming. they advocated "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises), and forbade us to have a people's commune. they attempted to drag tibet back.

no attack or threat could shake the determination of us liberated serfs armed with mao tsetung thought. we are determined to take the road of socialism exclamation in the teeth of acute class struggle, our liehmai commune was born triumphantly in the autumn of 1967. we decided to make october first the day of the establishment of our commune to signify the determination of us liberated serfs always to be loyal to chairman mao. on that day, all the commune members stood before a portrait of chairman mao and made this vow: "the people's commune is a golden bridge to communism. we are determined always to advance and no storms can shake us exclamation"

we responded to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" under the leadership of the communist party branch and our commune gave prominence to proletarian politics and applied mao tsetung thought in the battle against nature. we built a 30-kilometre-long canal on the mountain in three years of hard struggle and led the melted snow from mula mountain to newly-reclaimed land. we sowed barley on it and yields have grown rapidly. grain output in 1969 was nearly three times that in 1959 and double that in 1964. the number of animals was 2,400 more than before the great cultural revolution. collective grain reserves have increased year after year and the living conditions of the masses improve constantly. the former poor mountain gully has been turned into a new, prosperous socialist village.

we liberated serfs are full of pride when we look back over our brilliant course in following chairman mao closely. we profoundly understand that with chairman mao we have a new china and a new tibet. following chairman mao closely is happiness and means victory exclamation

uighur people determined to make contributions to world revolution

by paitihaishan, a locomotive driver in the hami area of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region

i was born in a poor family in a remote village at the foot of the karakoram mountains before liberation. for generations my family had been exploited by the livestock owners and lived a very hard life. my father was a labourer and my mother a servant. i worked as a hired shepherd even in my childhood. although we worked hard all the year round, we could not support ourselves. in the old society we had no one to tell our sufferings to.

the communist party and chairman mao sent the people's liberation army to my area in 1949. we oppressed and exploited people of various nationalities were liberated. when i finished junior middle school i was sent to study in the northwest institute for nationalities in lanchow and the taiyuan railway institute. i became one of the first generation of locomotive drivers of the uighur nationality in 1965. i carried chairman mao's works with me every day and studied them wherever i went. the brilliant light of mao tsetung thought illuminates our minds. we drive trains for the revolution and fear no difficulties whatsoever.

our train runs through an area swept by wind-storms. the wind blows almost every day, often of hurricane force that flings rocks at the passing train. window-panes are shattered and flying sand buries the railway line. but the railway workers armed with mao tsetung thought are not discouraged by all these difficulties. i thought: chairman mao and the party have taken good care of me and brought me up, and now put me in charge of many passengers and huge quantities of goods; i will see to it that no life or state property is endangered.

chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" inspires us. we fight the sandstorms stubbornly, and year after year successfully fulfil tasks the party assigns us.

the train cannot do without railway tracks, nor can communists and other revolutionary people do without chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. we uighur people will always advance in the direction chairman mao indicates, win honour for him and contribute to the world revolution. we will drive our train of revolution on to communism.

EXEMPLARY CADRE

Central-South China Party Branch Secretary Applies Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking in Scientific Farming

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 2, 1970)

communist party branch secretary li kuang-ching of a production brigade in central-south china solved contradictions that arose when his brigade switched to growing three crops a year. he did this by a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and has contributed to the rapid increase in grain output. this model peasant, who toiled for a landlord for 20 years in the old society, is the party branch secretary of chuangchiachiao production brigade in taoyuan county, hunan province.

the county is located in the northern part of the province. only one crop a year was harvested before liberation. li kuang-ching introduced double cropping of rice after liberation. the per hectare yield of grain in the brigade since 1964 has averaged over 6 tons.

li kuang-ching was determined to find a way to achieve still higher output in line with chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity". he visited the foochow administrative region of fukien province at the beginning of 1966. the peasants there had rapidly increased the per hectare grain output by growing two crops of rice and one of wheat a year. after he returned, li kuang-ching started experiments to learn from the fukien peasants that winter. he encountered many difficulties in making experiments on growing three crops a year. these included a shortage of manpower and fertilizer and growing the crops in time.

how could these difficulties be overcome? he got the answers from a study of chairman mao's "on contradiction". chairman mao teaches: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

what then was really the principal contradiction? li kuang-ching calculated: it took 390 day altogether for the two rice crops and one wheat crop to grow and mature in turn on the same land. this is 25 days more than the number of days in a year. without reducing the growing period of the crops, the triple-cropping system could not be successful. the 25-day difference, therefore, must be the principa. contradiction.

the party branch secretary consulted many experienced veteran peasants and other poor and lower-middle peasants and studied the advanced experience of other parts of the country. he found a method to resolve this contradiction: nurse the rice seedlings earlier than usual, delay rice transplanting so that the rice seedlings grow longer in the small nursing plots and less time in the triple-cropping fields, and use quick-growing varieties.

he experimented with this method. the early rice matured and was harvested in 60 days, 20 days less than usual. this made it possible to transplant the late rice sooner and ensured that the ears filled before the autumn cold snap.

that settled the question of early and late rice crops ripening in season. but this was still five days more than required for growing three crops a year. how could the winter wheat be sown in good time? if not, the rice crops would be affected. therefore li kuang-ching sowed wheat between rows of earing late rice in mid-october. after the late rice was harvested, soil was added at the roots of the winter wheat. this ensures that the wheat has enough growing time and that it matures and is harvested early enough not to delay rice transplanting. his experiments on triple cropping were successful.

li kuang-ching achieved an average wheat yield equivalent to 1.1 tons per hectare on his experimental plot in 1967 and the average yield of early and late rice calculated together reached 9.8 tons per hectare. this meant that he harvested the equivalent of 10.9 tons of grain per hectare on his experimental plot, 2.8 tons higher than the average for the whole brigade.

the triple cropping system was disseminated and used on one-fourth of the brigade's rice fields in 1968. then the question of fertilizer and manpower became the principal contradiction.

in line with chairman mao's teaching that "the principal and the non-principal aspects of a contradiction transform themselves into each other", li kuang-ching took the initiative in good time to solve the problem of the limited amount of fertilizer and manpower. after talking things over with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other cadres, he decided on vigorous efforts to develop pig-raising. the brigade now averages one pig per capita. more pigs have produced more manure and this settles the supply for wide adoption of triple cropping. the brigade now uses electric ploughs and electric irrigation pumps on a big area and is stepping up mechanization of farming. this eases the shortage of labour arising from triple-cropping.

the late rice yield, however, was 30 to 40 per cent lower than that of early rice. li kuang-ching made a scientific analysis of the growth of the late rice. he held that the causes of the lower yield were both external and internal. the external causes were the change of weather and cold spells detrimental to the growing and earing of the late rice in the last stage; the internal cause was the inability of the late rice to resist cold, and this arose because of his limited knowledge of seedling nursery and methods of cultivation. li kuang-ching started to solve the internal cause in line with chairman mao's wise teaching that "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change" and "external causes become operative through internal causes".

he made innovations in nursing the seedlings, replacing the method of nursing thin seedlings by close seeding with the method of nursing sturdy seedlings by comparatively thin seeding so as to raise the resistance of the seedlings to cold weather. then he improved the tending of seedlings and adjusted irrigation and drainage. he drained off the water in the last stage and sunned the field so as to control branching, depending on the strong chief ears to produce rice. all these measures proved successful. li kuang-ching's experimental plots produced an average per hectare yield of 13.26 tons for triple-cropping in 1969. wheat averaged 1.22 tons per hectare, early rice 5.57 tons and late rice 6.5 tons. thus he was able to bring the late rice yield above that of early rice.

the hunan provincial revolutionary committee spread his experience to the whole province this year. a mass movement to raise the late rice yield over that of early rice was started.

from his revolutionary practice, li kuang-ching recognizes that the philosophic thinking of chairman mao was the invincible ideological weapon guiding him in his struggle for production and scientific experiment.

RADIO BROADCASTING

Countryside in Two Chinese Provinces Expands Radio Rediffusion

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

mass movements have brought radio broadcasts to most production teams in shansi province in north china and kiangsu province in east china in accordance with our great leader chairman mao's instruction "strive to do broadcasting work well".

the kiangsu rural areas installed nine times as many loudspeakers from this january to august as the total before the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 90 per cent of the production teams in the province are now in the radio rediffusion network and 60 per cent of the commune members' homes have loudspeakers. nearly every household in the three administrative regions of suchou, chenchiang and yangchou has a loudspeaker.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, 80 per cent of the production teams in shansi province sent radio rediffusion broadcasts over the same lines as telephone calls and found that they interfered with each other. this was unsatisfactory since it affected propagating mao tsetung thought and could not very well meet the needs of the surging tide of industrial and agricultural production. so many areas set about making and installing carrier equipment on a mass scale with locally devised methods to remedy the situation. this has in half a year's effort solved the problem for most counties.

the rapid expansion of the broadcasting network makes it possible to transmit chairman mao's latest instructions and the fighting calls of the party central committee quickly and accurately to the local poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members. this promotes the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

COAL INDUSTRY

Southern China Develops Coal Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

mass efforts in eight provinces and an autonomous region south of the yangtze river have resulted in the discovery of more coal in the past few years and output is rising. this work is guided by the great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

these areas are kiangsu, chekiang, anhwei, fukien, kiangsi, hupeh, hunan and kwangtung provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. some of them are now virtually self-sufficient in coal. others can supply most of the coal they need. the rest are building a large number of small and medium-sized coal pits. the southern part of china is rapidly ending its dependence on the north for coal.

coal deposits in china are rich and located widely. but the industry was historically concentrated in the north. great quantities of coal were sent thousands of kilometres to the south for industrial and consumer use every year. the imperialists and some bourgeois technical "authorities" spread the myth that china "has no coal in the south". the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, who worshipped the imperialists and bourgeois "authorities", advocated this reactionary absurdity by saying "wherever the train whistle blows you don't have to worry about a coal shortage", and "it's better to buy coal from the north than dig it in the south". the coal industry in the south was held back as a result.

but the people in the south were inspired during the 1958 great leap forward by chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they began mass movements to find and dig coal, and the coal industry grew quickly. but the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents bitterly opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line. they arbitrarily ordered large numbers of small pits to be closed down or blown up under the pretext that these revolutionary mass undertakings built with indigenous methods and whatever material and equipment available were "backward" and "unprofitable". liu shao-chi and company are responsible for seriously damaging the coal industry in south china. kwangtung province had built dozens of coal mines run by counties or higher levels, as well as more than 80 commune-run coal pits that were in operation the year round. these local coal fields gave effective support to the province's industrial and agricultural production. virtually all of these coal pits were later closed down by liu shao-chi and his agents.

the revolutionary people in the south used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon to batter the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and company during the great proletarian cultural revolution. a mass movement to find coal deposits then began. nearly one million people in chekiang province went to the mountains to find coal for the revolution. they found thousands of deposits, some of them very rich, in a short time. the masses started with simple methods of their own devising to open small coal pits. the province's coal output from january to august this year was 2.2 times that of the corresponding period of last year.

since the beginning of 1970, the revolutionary committees at all levels in kwangtung province have mobilized the masses to fight a "people's war" to increase coal production. output from january to august this year was 64 per cent over the corresponding period of 1969 and more than the total for the whole of last year.

the revolutionary masses in the southern part of kiangsu province are now in the midst of a big campaign to exploit the sunan coal field. the coal pits which were seriously damaged by the capitalist-roaders have gone back into production and dozens of newly-built and enlarged coal pits have started production. all the regions and municipalities in southern kiangsu have started their own small coal mines and many communes have built small coal pits by themselves. the province started building or enlarging 35 small and medium-sized coal pits last year and 22 of them are already in operation or soon will be. the mass movement in hupeh province to find coal, report it to the local government and open up coal mines is forging ahead. up to the end of this june, most of the counties in the province had found fields with good deposits of high quality coal, some of which are being opened up.

the people south of the yangtze have carried out the policy of "walking on two legs" in developing the coal industry, that is, simultaneously developing national and local industry, of large enterprises and small and medium-sized ones, and using modern and local methods of production. while continuing to tunnel the original coal pits to increase working faces and raise production capacity quickly, they are building new mechanized pits as locally administered enterprises where the coal seams are thick and the deposits rich. the fields with thinner seams and less coal are worked by communes, which can make full use of the manpower in the countryside and rely on simple, indigenous methods. kwangtung province has been building 62 pairs of mechanized coal pits this year. some are already in operation. at the same time, 262 communes in 54 counties have built more than 2,000 small coal pits, which account for 40 per cent of the province's total output.

the coal miners south of the yangtze have exerted their soaring revolutionary energy in line with chairman mao's teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." they keep the whole revolution in mind and take the construction of every pair of coal pits and the extraction of every ton of coal as a blow to imperialism, revisionism and reaction and as a contribution to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

they overcame difficulties arising from the lack of machinery and material and scored one victory after another. a steel pylon has to be placed in taihu lake near the city of suchou in kiangsu province for a transmission line so that coal mine could be opened on an island. the workers laying the underwater foundation for the pylon broke with foreign conventions to build a coffer dam with earth-filled straw bags instead of using steel as the original design specified. they completed the underwater project in about two weeks. the workers of some small pits make equipment themselves and gradually improve it so that manual labour is replaced by semi-mechanized or mechanized means. a group of small commune-run pits in yangshan county of kwangtung province have strengthened the weak links in production through technical innovations and improved the ventilation, pumping and transportation equipment. they have been able to semi-mechanize their work and raise production considerably.

the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants south of the yangtze are working with a will to achieve self-sufficiency in coal at the earliest possible date so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

East China Colliery Diversifies Economy in Building Socialist Mines

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 2, 1970)

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the miners of the kiangsi pinghsiang colliery and their families are diversifying the economy by relying on their own efforts and hard work. while mainly engaged in producing coal, they have also started small industries in iron and steel, machine building, building materials, chemicals and agricultural and side-line production. a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevails in the coal mining area which has become a pace-setter in building socialist coal mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the pinghsiang colliery has been worked for more than 70 years. it was sentenced to "death" under the sway of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. some bourgeois technical "authorities" asserted that the coal deposits had been "worked out", that production had reached "the maximum" and that the whole area had entered the "stage of decline".

studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, the revolutionary miners relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the great proletarian cultural revolution in their determination to transform the old mines to produce more and better coal for the revolution. a revolutionary upsurge in making use of the potential, finding more deposits and making greater contributions to the revolution was brought about throughout the coal field.

the anyuan coal mine, where our great leader chairman mao lit the flames of revolution nearly 50 years ago, is the oldest mine in pinghsiang. bourgeois technical "authorities" copied foreign conventions to determine the scope of this mine's operation. they also fixed the annual output. tempered in the cultural revolution, and displaying the traditional dauntless revolutionary spirit in closely following chairman mao in making revolution throughout the years, the anyuan coal miners smashed the notion "the scale of the mine's production is fixed". they organized a "three-in-one" shock brigade with veteran miners as the main body to survey the coal deposits in co-operation with the workers. they found large workable coal deposits in a little over a month. the deposits could be worked for 50 years and the originally designed productive capacity was doubled.

it used to be thought that the chuyuan coal mine had a complicated structure and that there were no prospects for expansion. output had never reached the designed level. resolutely carrying out the principle of walking on two legs, the miners opened small coal pits in accordance with local conditions during the cultural revolution and found large quantities of coal around the original coal mine. output

began to exceed the designed capacity for the first time in 1969 and the state plan for that year was fulfilled 46 days ahead of schedule.

the whole pinghsiang coal mining area has constantly tapped its potential and 18 new small pits are turning out coal. output is now double the originally designed capacity. in building a new coal mining area with emphasis on medium and small pits, the miners did the surveying and designing and in a little over a year confirmed the deposits at five coal fields as equal to the coal deposits formerly known for the whole original mining area. the huangchung coal field will be producing coal this year. the time for building a coal mining area of this size was reduced to one-fourth of the time previously considered necessary.

the rapid expansion of coal production has led to a shortage of equipment, materials and transportation facilities. owing to destruction and obstruction by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the cultural revolution, the equipment, accessories and materials needed by the pinghsiang colliery all came from other places. the colliery could not make even small spikes and when something was wrong with the tooth wheel of a winch it had to be sent elsewhere to be repaired. in the cultural revolution, the miners were determined to make equipment themselves in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they raised the militant slogan "we don't rely on heaven or earth, we rely on mao tsetung thought to make machines." they decided to take making of complete sets of tunnelling machines and machines to extract coal as the breakthrough point. more than 4,000 miners took part in the designing work. they started with simple indigenous methods and used local materials to manufacture a complete set of rock tunnelling machines and six coal combines within three months. this achievement stimulated the miners' initiative in being self-reliant and they started to make machine tools in a big way. they have made 90 lathes and drilling machines of all kinds since last year, accounting for 77 per cent of the machine tools of the colliery.

when motor vehicles went out of order in the past, they were repaired in other places. some scores of workers have set up a motor vehicle repair shop that started with two belt-lathes. they made 13 "anyuan" lorries, each with a four-ton loading capacity, and two jeeps.

using old and waste materials, the workers also built four small steel-making plants, one small rolling mill and a 13-cubic-metre blast furnace. the colliery has become self-sufficient for most of the steel products it needs. the whole mining area is more self-sufficient in equipment and materials than before and this has helped bring about a new upsurge in production.

the pinghsiang mining administration's revolutionary committee is not content with these achievements and is determined to break the barriers between industrial branches and widen the scope of production. it has set up 65 small factories in accordance with needs, making many products formerly supplied by other places and in amounts greater than local need.

in extracting coal, the miners also make use of quantities of shale which used to be regarded as waste. four miners of the kaokeng coal mine last year led 20 members of miners' families in setting up a cement works which used shale as raw material. it was the first in the pinghsiang colliery. it now produces cement that can stand over half a ton of

pressure per square centimetre, and even some that can stand 1.1 tons of pressure per square centimetre. now there are four such cement works in the colliery, and several lime works too. the workers also use shale to make ordinary and refractory bricks. several veteran miners and some family members set up a small coking chemical plant which uses indigenous methods. while producing coke, they recover coke tar from which they derive gasoline, diesel oil, crude benzene, toluene and four other products.

the colliery used to buy soap. a miner of the anyuan mine and two miners' family members set up a soap shop with four water buckets and a cauldron. the colliery has become self-sufficient in soap.

following chairman mao's teaching "where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations", the miners and their families grow vegetables and fruit trees and breed fish and pigs. the colliery has set up 11 pig farms. the anyuan mine is raising 1,000 pigs and can meet most of the needs of the miners.

while mainly engaged in producing coal, the colliery encourages the people to take the initiative in diversifying the economy. this is the main reason for their rapid and big success. the miners account for only one-third of the population, the rest being their families and retired miners. the revolutionary committee of the pingnsiang mining administration firmly implements chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line by mobilizing and arming the masses with invincible mao tsetung thought and arousing their revolutionary enthusiasm. many retired miners in good health have of their own accord gone back to take part in building socialist mines. more than 100 retired miners of the no. 3 pit of the kaokeng mine -- they are called "foolish old men" -- built a coal pit with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons in a little over a year. they did this by studying and applying the three constantly read articles in a living way and by working hard. family members have also displayed revolutionary vigour and become an important force in production and construction. they are now making steel, building materials and chemicals and engaged in farm and side-line production. such people attacned to the kaokeng mine have produced more than 500,000 yuan of products for the state since last year.

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macau Jubilantly Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1970)

patriotic compatriots in nongkong and macao, brimming with joy over unity and victory, warmly celebrated the 21st anniversary of the people's republic of china founded by our great leader chairman mao.

on the morning of october first, when they heard over the radio the happy news of our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin mounting the tienanmen rostrum to join the capital's 400,000 armymen and civilians in warm celebration of the national day, they were full of excitement and burst into cheers. they repeatedly shouted

"long live chairman mao exclamation" and "we heartily wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

they enthusiastically expressed their determination to give still more active support to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland and to the world revolution.

in hongkong, about 2,000 representatives of the patriotic compatriots from all walks of life held a mass rally on the morning of october first to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions yang kuang spoke at the rally. he attributed all the achievements made in the great socialist motherland to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he voiced the determination of the working class and other patriotic fellow-countrymen of all circles in hongkong to rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. he said that they would resolutely respond to the call of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, bring about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, continuously strengthen and expand the great unity in the patriotic and anti-imperialist struggle and greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with fresh victories. director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency liang wei-lin also spoke at the rally.

on the same day, over 1,000 patriotic compatriots of all circles in macao gathered to hold a grand celebration rally.

the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency gave a grand national day reception on september 30. attending the reception were more than 1,800 representatives of the patriotic compatriots of all circles in hongkong, diplomatic officials and trade representatives of friendly countries in hongkong and foreign friends.

during the jubilant days to celebrate the national day, workers, peasants, fishermen, students and the workers of patriotic organizations in hongkong and macao held meetings to hear reports on the study of mao tsetung thought and other celebration activities. filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, the patriotic art workers have portrayed the brilliant heroes in "the red lantern", "shachiapang", "the white-haired girl" and other model revolutionary theatrical works on hongkong's stage. their performances were warmly welcomed by patriotic compatriots, overseas chinese and foreign friends in hongkong.

patriotic compatriots ran in hongkong and macao a big pictorial exhibition "advance from victory to still greater victories along the course charted by the ninth party congress" which attracted tens of thousands of chinese and foreign visitors.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Prime Minister Etemadi Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from nour ahmed etemadi, prime minister of afghanistan, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

his excellency chou en-lai,
prime minister of the people's
republic of china

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i would like to express my most sincere felicitations along my best wishes for the health and happiness of the great leader of china chairman mao tsetung and of your excellency as well as for the further prosperity of the chinese people and the strengthening of the traditional friendly and good neighbourly afghan-chinese relations.

nour ahmed etemadi,
prime minister

september 30, 1970, kabul

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 1, 1970)

hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan, gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by marshal shah wali khan ghazi, uncle of the king of afghanistan; sardar sultuan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association; abdul hadi dawi, president of the house of the elders; mohammad omar wardak, president of the house of the people; abdul qayum, second deputy prime minister and minister of education of the royal government of afghanistan; senior general khan mohammad, minister of defence; abdul washid arabi, minister of planning; akbar omar, minister of commerce; mahmoud habibi, minister of information and culture; ajim geren, minister of communications; amanullah mansuri, minister of mines and industries; abdul hakim, minister of agriculture and irrigation; shafiqa ziyayi, minister without portfolio; said masud pohaniyar, president of the tribal affairs department; general ghulam farouq, chief of the general staff, and other high government officials.

among the more than 240 guests attending the reception were also prominent social figures and leading members of some popular organizations of afghanistan.

diplomatic envoys of some countries in kabul also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of traditional friendship between the chinese and afghan peoples. afghan friends warmly greeted china's national day and highly appraised the great achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. the hosts and guests frequently toasted the development of china-afghanistan friendship.

chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih received from nour ahmad etemadi, prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan, a letter of greetings dated september 29. the prime minister expressed regret at being unable to attend the chinese ambassador's national day reception because of his absence in kabul due to state affairs. the letter said, "i express my regret for this and finally wish friendly china further achievements, and friendly good neighbouring relations and mutual confidence of the two countries further strengthened."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to Albania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 1, 1970)

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to albania, gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, attended the reception.

also present were other albanian party and government leading comrades: adil carcani, beqir balluku, hysni kapo, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, petrit dume and pilo peristeri; xhafer spahiu, secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; members of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; members of the presidium of the people's assembly; ministers of the government; representatives of mass organizations and representatives of the albanian people's army.

present on the occasion also were the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences headed by yueh chih-chien, the chinese printing workers' delegation headed by chang miao-yu, representatives of the chinese egineering and technical personnel working in albania, and the chinese representatives to the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania were also present.

amidst enthusiastic applause, comrade mehmet shehu delivered a speech overflowing with warmth at the reception. first of all, on behalf of the albanian people, the central committee of the party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the government of the people's republic of albania, he extended ardent revolutionary greetings to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and to chairman mao tsetung the great leader of the chinese people and the most respected friend of the albanian people, and wished them new and still greater victories.

comrade shehu said: "the chinese people are celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in the brilliant atmosphere of the magnificent successes achieved as a result of the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of the implementation of the historic decisions of the 9th congress of the communist party of china, in the atmosphere of a new revolutionary upsurge and unprecedented mobilization that have emerged everywhere in china after the second plenary session of the party's central committee which was held recently.

"the historic victory won 21 years ago by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china was the crowning with success of their protracted efforts and struggles to live in freedom, independence and sovereignty. the revolutionary change which took place on october 1, 1949, in china was not only of historic importance for china and the destiny of the chinese people, but was also of international historic significance for the destiny of the oppressed people and their just struggle, for the destiny of socialism and revolution in the world."

he said: the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, and through their tireless struggle and work, have entirely changed the look of the old semi-colonial and semi-feudal china. today, people's china has taken on an entirely new look. the magnificent victories achieved during this comparatively short period of time by the talented chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the country have astonished the whole world.

comrade shehu then highly praised the unprecedented tremendous successes scored by the chinese people in all fields of life in carrying out chairman mao tsetung's instruction "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

he pointed out: "all this has raised the material and cultural standard of the multi-million masses of the chinese people, increased as never before the great economic, political and military potential of the people's republic of china and strengthened more than ever its position in the international arena.

"these victories immeasurably gladden the albanian people and all the revolutionary people of the world and scare to death the imperialist and revisionist enemies."

comrade shehu then warmly praised the great friendship and militant unity binding the two peoples, the two parties and the two countries of albania and china. he said, "they are based on the everlasting principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and have been forged and tempered by our two marxist-leninist parties and our leaders, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, in the common

struggle for building socialism in our two countries, and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and for the triumph of marxism-leninism, socialism and communism in the world.

"the albanian-chinese friendship is firm as granite, deep as the ocean and pure as crystal. it is everlasting like our lofty mountains and has withstood all tests and storms. our two peoples, two parties and two countries have always stood together, shoulder to shoulder with one another, in the same trench and barricade, in happy and difficult days, and they have strengthened more than ever their relations of fraternal friendship, their militant unity and close and all-round cooperation. the relations between our two countries constitute the highest example of relations between socialist countries."

comrade shehu said: "the course of events in the world today shows that the flames of revolution are raging, the revolutionary and national-liberation struggles of the peoples are being waged more vigorously, and the revolutionary class consciousness of the world proletariat and of the oppressed people is heightening. time works today for revolution and socialism, and not for imperialism and revisionism. the u.s. imperialists and social-imperialists, in order to extricate themselves from their grave predicament, despite the deep contradictions existing between them, are strengthening their counter-revolutionary collusion and making a desperate struggle, stopping at nothing and even resorting to military adventures and armed aggression against the freedom and independence of the sovereign peoples and states.

"today the peoples of the world are witnesses to the big plots of the munich type hatched by the united states of america and the revisionist leading clique of social-imperialism. the events in indo-china and the middle east and many other events are a living expression of the application of the imperialist-revisionist global strategy for world domination on the part of the two big imperialist powers. these two big imperialist powers are trying with all their forces to suppress the struggle of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian people for freedom and national independence. we are convinced that the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia will never allow the imperialist-revisionist plans to be realized and will carry their struggle through to final victory."

he said: in the middle east the u.s. imperialists and the revisionist imperialists are openly plotting against the vital interests of the palestinian and other arab people. but we believe in the force and capability of the fraternal arab people. the fraternal arab people will know how to smash the plans of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, and will realize their lawful aspirations.

comrade mehmet shehu said: "the just struggle of the people of indo-china, of the arab and other people for freedom and national independence enjoy the powerful support of the peoples the world over. the great people's china and the heroic chinese people powerfully support, back and aid the great cause of the peoples against imperialism. the people's republic of china which enjoys very great international reputation and prestige, has become today an insurmountable obstacle to the realization of the imperialist-revisionist plans, an indomitable standard-bearer of marxism-leninism and an impregnable bulwark of socialism and revolution in the world."

comrade mehmet shehu said in conclusion: "celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the albanian people whole-heartedly wish the fraternal chinese people more brilliant successes on their revolutionary road, in the country's socialist construction and in the continuous strengthening of the defence power of their glorious motherland. in this festive day we express our conviction that the unbreakable and militant albanian-chinese friendship will live and blossom for centuries. comrade enver hoxha has said, 'china and albania are two friendly countries like brothers and there is no force on earth that can separate them. who touches albania touches china and who touches china touches albania.'"

before comrade shehu's speech, charge d'affaires ad interim lin chung spoke at the reception. he first of all expressed the highest respects for comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and close friend of the chinese people, and expressed the most heartfelt thanks to the fraternal albanian people for their sincere revolutionary friendship in celebrating together with the chinese comrades the great festival of the chinese people.

he then gave an account of the brilliant achievements scored by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

referring to the international situation, he said: "the development of the international situation is favourable to us and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. as chairman mao pointed out, 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.'"

lin chung said: "a month ago, the 2nd plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china personally presided over by comrade mao tsetung issued a new fighting call to the people of the whole country. the chinese people are resolved to continue to fulfil the various fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the party and greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new victories. they are determined to further strengthen in deed the militant solidarity with the albanian people and the revolutionary peoples of the world, and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

lin chung warmly praised the brilliant victories scored by the heroic albanian people in the past year along the correct road charted by the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha.

he warmly congratulated the albanian people on their great victory in the people's assembly election on september 20.

he enthusiastically praised the great and important contributions made by the heroic albanian people to defending marxism-leninism and promoting the world revolution in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

lin chung said in conclusion that the chinese people are proud to have the heroic albanian people fighting shoulder to shoulder with them. he said: the solidarity and friendship between us are founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and have stood the test of severe international class struggle. they are a brilliant example of solidarity and friendship between genuine comrades

and friends in the present era. in the common struggle in the days to come, the chinese and albanian people will always unite together, fight together and win victories together.

at the reception, guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and to the incessant consolidation and development of the great and unbreakable friendship between china and albania.

an atmosphere of the great, fraternal and revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and albanian people prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Communist Party of Australia (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, received on september 29 a message from comrade e.f. hill, chairman, and comrades malone and o'shea, vice-chairmen, of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full:

mao tsetung, chairman of the chinese communist party, and vice-chairman lin piao:

the australian communist party (m-l) and all australian revolutionaries send you fervent revolutionary greetings and congratulations on the 21st anniversary of china's liberation. we rejoice at your great victories in socialist construction which are victories for all the world's toiling and oppressed people. the ideology of mao tsetung thought which is marxism-leninism at an entirely new and higher stage shows the path of struggle to liberation and victory over imperialism for all the world's people. your anniversary will see a renewed pledge by the chinese people to win still greater victories and this inspires us. we especially salute you on the success of the second plenary session of your ninth central committee, on the forthcoming fourth national people's congress, on your spectacular successes in nuclear fission and your artificial satellite and on the millions and millions of the contributions of the common people that go to make up your great victories. internationally china has the support of the people in their millions. chairman mao's may 20 statement gave the people an invaluable weapon. china's mass support in the world grows and grows; the isolation of the number of enemies of the peoples, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism, greatly intensifies.

best wishes for still greater triumphs.

hill,
chairman,
malone and o'shea,
vice-chairmen, of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist)

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Secretariat of Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

the secretariat of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) sent a message on september 23 warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full:

long live the glorious chinese revolution exclamation

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) sends their warmest greetings to the communist party of china and all their chinese class brothers and sisters.

what a magnificent year of achievement it has been for the chinese revolution, following on the great victories of the proletarian cultural revolution culminating in the decisions of the 9th party congress. under the correct marxist-leninist leadership of the communist party of china, guided by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, there has been further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, a dictatorship that was set up after a long and heroic people's war that ended in the ignominious defeat of u.s. imperialism and its puppet -- chiang kai-shek.

tremendous successes have been scored over the last year by millions of chinese workers and peasants -- men, women and young people -- who have laboured hard and struggled courageously to establish the correct proletarian line in all spheres and have successfully defeated the wrong line developed by revisionist traitors who tried to follow the soviet renegades into betraying socialism and attempting to restore capitalism.

in all areas of work -- industry, agriculture, technology, science, medicine, education, the arts -- and in the very quality of human relationship, the workers and peasants of china have taken the lead to establish proletarian control and repudiate revisionism which would have led to the formation of a privileged elite of party bureaucrats, managers, technocrats and professionals as in the soviet union. instead, the correct leadership of the chinese party has mobilised the masses to study and apply the principles of scientific socialism in every area of life -- from nuclear phyics and modern surgery to soil conservation and the manufacture of machine tools. today, as the proceedings of the second plenary session of the 9th central committee have shown, the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative zeal of the workers and peasants have produced tremendous advances on the industrial, agricultural, technological and above all political and ideological fronts. this has been the year of the launching of china's first man-made satellite as well as the year of great diplomatic victories against u.s. imperialism and soviet imperialism.

today, china is the bastion of world revolution and the centre of the socialist world. to all of us, in five continents, engaged in fighting monopoly capitalism, the correct ideological stand and profound proletarian internationalism of the people's republic of china have been a constant source of strength and encouragement. to all who fight to free their countries from the yoke of colonialism, neo-colonialism and to those,

like ourselves, who are fighting to liberate the working class from the chains of capitalism inside imperialist britain, the successes of the chinese revolution are of the utmost importance. not only do they make china that much stronger but they enable us to show to all our peoples the true meaning of socialism: how it enriches the working class materially and morally by creating a new kind of socialist man. from viet nam to palestine, from one end of the globe to another, wherever men and women are fighting u.s., british, soviet or any other imperialism directly or through their puppets, october first is a day to cherish and remember by pledging anew our determination to fight our common enemy to the very end.

we know that the imperialists will not surrender peacefully. we know that u.s. imperialism and soviet imperialism are collaborating and coordinating their efforts bent on a war against socialist china as part of their plans to divide the world into their two spheres of influence. but as chairman mao has pointed out in his most recent statement of may 20, it is not the peoples of the world who fear u.s. imperialism but u.s. imperialism which is terrified of the people. no matter how small our forces or how powerful the enemy, the people are stronger and their just cause will triumph. the socialist revolution will triumph and capitalism will be overthrown by the working class and its allies in country after country.

long live the chinese revolution exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live the revolutionary friendship of the working class of china and britain exclamation

a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

the secretariat, communist party
of britain (marxist-leninist)

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CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china has received a message of greetings from mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of ceylon, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads as follows:

the government and the people of ceylon join me in extending to your excellency, the government and the people of your country warm felicitations and sincere good wishes on the happy occasion of the twentyfirst anniversary of the inauguration of the people's republic of china. i look forward with confidence to a continuation of the friendly relations between our two countries. please accept your excellency my best wishes for your personal well-being as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the people of the people's republic of china.

sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike,
prime minister of ceylon

CHINA AND CHILE

Meeting Held by Chile-China Cultural Institute to Mark 21st Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

a meeting marking the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held by chile-china cultural institute on the afternoon of september 29 in the meeting hall of the university of chile in santiago, according to a report from that city. more than 200 chilean people from various walks of life including guillermo del pedregal, president of the institute attended the meeting.

speakers at the meeting warmly praised and congratulated the chinese people on their achievements made under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the participants shouted with great enthusiasm: "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" "long live the chinese people exclamation" "long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation"

lin ping, chinese commercial representative in chile, attended the meeting on invitation and made a speech on the occasion.

a chinese colour documentary "the ninth national congress of the communist party of china" was shown at the meeting.

a meeting was also organized by the federation of leather and shoes workers of chile on september 28 to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. addressing the meeting, some trade union leaders praised the chinese people's achievements in revolution and construction. the chinese commercial representative was also present on invitation.

activities to mark china's national day were also organized on september 30 in the faculty of journalism and pedagogical institute of the university of chile.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Premier Castro Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from major fidel castro ruz, prime minister of the revolutionary government of the republic of cuba, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china,

on the occasion of celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, in the name of the people and the revolutionary government of cuba, i extend to you and, through you, to your government and your heroic people our cordial congratulations. we celebrate your achievements scored in the common struggle against imperialism and, at the same time, express our sincere wishes for the progress and well-being of the chinese people and for the fraternal friendship between our two countries.

with the sentiment of high consideration

major fidel castro ruz
prime minister of the revolutionary government of the republic of cuba

september 30, 1970, havana

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets GDR Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met gustav hertzfeldt, ambassador of the german democratic republic to china, and had a friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion were li lien-ching, deputy director of the department of the soviet union and east european affairs, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador to China Kamano Ansou Gives Reception Celebrating 12th Anniversary of Founding of Republic of Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

kamano ansou, guinean ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening warmly celebrating the 12th anniversary of the founding of the republic of guinea.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk, and ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia were present at the reception on invitation.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien of the state council and chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, were present on the occasion.

also present at the reception were:

abdyl kellezi, head of the albanian government economic delegation, and kico ngjela, member of the delegation;

ly ban, a deputy leader of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam;

kim gyong ryon, head, and jon dong su, member, of the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea;

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lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, head of the pakistan government friendship delegation, and his wife; and

lieutenant colonel ramadhani haji, member of the tanzanian military delegation.

when the reception began, ambassador kamano ansou proposed that all those present stand for one minute in silent mourning for the death of president gamal abdel nasser of the united arab republic.

ambassador kamano ansou and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador kamano ansou described the successes the republic of guinea had achieved in all fields in the past twelve years since its founding. he said that the results that the republic of guinea had already obtained were encouraging, despite the criminal endeavours of the forces of evil mobilized in a permanent conspiracy against the republic. "for the failure of the skilfully organized campaign of disparagement and diversion against our regime, and these perpetual plots aimed at disorganizing our state and nation and at confiscating the immense riches stored up in our country, provides an ever greater stimulus to our awakening to consciousness and are the pride of our revolution, bound in consequence on the road of courage and creative work," he said.

the ambassador spoke with gratification of the continuous development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between guinea and china. he said: "we have but recently celebrated with joy the 10th anniversary of the signing of the sino-guinean friendship treaty. ten years of effective cooperation, of disinterested aid and assistance, of exchanges of all kinds, the whole within the framework of a militant and sincere friendship, all mutual respect and esteem; all these have marked the first decade of this treaty."

"the african peoples' liberation combat against foreign domination in bissao guinea, angola, mozambique, namibia, azania (or south africa), has never ceased to preoccupy us," he continued, "our essential vocation remains the active and effective participation in this noble and just struggle for the triumph of justice, freedom and progress."

the ambassador said that the guinean people would continue to make common cause with the indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against imperialist aggression and that the guinean people saluted with sincere admiration the invincible vietnamese people's heroic struggle and great victories.

he said: "our people and government will spare nothing to give all the moral, material and diplomatic support at their disposal to the n.u.f.k., to its national union government and to its courageous and dauntless leader samdech norodom sihanouk, to help the khmer people recover their freedom, independence and sovereignty."

the ambassador stated: "we vigorously support the korean people in their just struggle for the liberation of the southern part of their country, occupied by american troops flying the u.n.o. banner.

"we vigorously support the arab peoples' struggle against israeli aggression and imperialist coalition, for the unconditional evacuation of their occupied territories and the recognition of the palestinian people's legitimate rights."

the ambassador said: "the guinean people, their party and government rejoice most sincerely over the numerous successes obtained in all political, economic, social and cultural domains by the great revolutionary chinese people under the enlightened leadership of the beloved and respected great leader chairman mao tsetung."

he said that guinea would continue to support vigorously the cause of the people's republic of china for the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations organization and the immediate expulsion of the gang of chiang kai-shek, that criminal and traitor to the chinese people, and for the liberation of taiwan and its return to the motherland.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien, on behalf of the chinese government and people, expressed warm festival congratulations to the government and people of guinea.

he praised the guinean people and government for the continuous victories they had won in waging unremitting struggles to oppose the aggression and subversion by colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty under the leadership of president sekou toure.

he said: "in international affairs, the guinean government has upheld justice, opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war, supported the national liberation struggles in asia and africa, supported the palestinian and other arab people in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, supported the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and recognized and supported the royal government of national union of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, thus winning the praise of afro-asian countries and people."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the chinese and guinean peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1959, constant good progress has been made in our friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we are sincerely grateful to the guinean government for its consistent support to the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. not long ago, our two countries warmly celebrated the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship between china and guinea. this treaty is an important hallmark of the anti-imperialist militant friendship between our two peoples. here, we would like to mention in particular that president sekou toure has made important contributions to the development of the friendly relations between china and guinea. i believe that with the joint efforts of both sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will certainly become more consolidated and develop with each passing day."

attending the reception on invitation were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, various chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including peng shao-hui, chen pang, tien wei-hsin, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, li chiang, wang an-chu, chung yu-yi, hsieh huai-teh, liu shao-wen and ting hsi-lin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present on invitation.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Hungarian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met godor ferenc, new ambassador of the hungarian people's republic to china, and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were li lien-ching, deputy director of the department of the soviet union and east european affairs and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Iraqi Teachers' Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening met the delegation of the iraqi teachers' union led by doctor najeh mohammed el-rawi, president of the union.

vice-premier li hsien-nien had a friendly talk with doctor najeh mohammed el-rawi and the members of the delegation: abdul jabbar a. al-alousi, kamil tahir abo-raghif, asem yacoub al-jafari, salim m. ghazal al-taie, mohammed khalaf m. al-mulla and abdul abbass s. jomaa.

present on the occasion was othman hussein al-ani, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking. leading members of the chinese departments concerned kung ta-fei and wu hsiao-ta were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Central Committee of Communist Party of Japan (Left) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received from the central committee of the communist party of japan (left) a message warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the full text of the message reads:

peking

the people's republic of china

the central committee of the communist party of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the central committee of the communist party of japan (left) extends, on behalf of the whole party and the broad masses of the revolutionary japanese people, warm greetings to the communist party of china headed by the great leader chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao, and to the chinese people.

the decisive victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the historic victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china have strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and enabled socialist construction to develop by leaps and bounds. socialist china towers in the world as a gigantic impregnable base area of world revolution. the great call issued on may 20 by the great leader of the world revolution chairman mao tsetung, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" has pointed out most clearly the great strategic orientation for the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world. it is an infinitely tremendous encouragement to the japanese people who have risen to struggle against the revival of militarism.

japanese militarism which has been revived under the circumstances of subordination to u.s. imperialism has become the most dangerous force of aggression and war in asia. the present era is a new era of world revolution with great mao tsetung thought as the fighting banner. the japanese people, the chinese people and the people of other asian countries of today are incomparably more powerful than they were thirty years ago. in appearance, revived japanese militarism is ferocious, but in essence, it is nothing but a paper tiger. u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are the common enemies of the peoples of japan and china. while warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we resolve once again to accomplish outstandingly the glorious task of the japanese people to defeat japanese militarism.

long live great mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation

long live the great leap forward of socialist china -- the great base area of world revolution exclamation

down with the common enemies -- u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism exclamation

long live the unity between the communist party of china and the communist party of japan (left) exclamation

long live the militant unity between the peoples of japan and china exclamation

the central committee of the communist party of japan (left)

september 30, 1970

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Embassy in Nepal Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 2, 1970)

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse gave a reception on the evening of september 30, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 400 nepalese friends attended the reception including princess shobha shah, daughter of mahendra, king of nepal; chief justice ratna bahdur bista; gehendra bahadur rajbhandari, minister of the royal palace, foreign affairs, finance and general administration; giri prasad budhathoki, minister of defence, forest, agriculture and food; shailendra kumar upadhyaya, minister of home, panchayat, land reform, information and broadcasting; nava raj subedi, minister of industry, commerce, public works, communication, transport, water and power; narendra kumar pradhan, minister of education, health, law and justice; assistant ministers; former prime ministers kirti nidhi bista and tanka prasad acharya; general sinha bahadur basnyat, commander in chief of the royal army; poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association and other high-ranking nepalese military officers and government officials as well as public figures in various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in kathmandu also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

at the reception, many nepalese friends extended best wishes to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the chinese people and wished the daily increase of nepal-china friendship.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Daddah Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

people's republic of china

his excellency mr. premier chou en-lai

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am happy to exend to you my very sincere and warm congratulations. on behalf of the mauritanian people, their party and their government and in my own name, i wish you and the government and people of the people's republic of china happiness and prosperity. i can assure you that my government will continue to work for the strengthening of the friendly ties and cooperation between our two peoples.

with high consideration.

moktar ould daddah,
president of the republic

september 25, 1970, nouakchott

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 30, 1970)

the korean committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and the korean-chinese friendship society gave a banquet this evening warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the banquet was attended by so chol, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, han su gil, vice-minister of foreign trade, li hui jun, vice-minister of common education, colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, li myon sang, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society and vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions, and responsible members of departments concerned.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission were present on invitation.

kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the korean committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society, spoke first at the banquet.

in his speech, comrade kim gwan sop said that comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, pointed out: "the triumph of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china marked a fundamental turning point in the history of the chinese people and was an epoch-making event which dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist forces of the world and changed the asian situation in favour of peace and socialism."

comrade kim gwan sop said: today the chinese people, who rally round the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung, their respected and beloved leader as its leader and with his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, and who have carried out the great cultural revolution, are actively promoting socialist construction with all their force and in the spirit of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. they are further strengthening their defence capabilities to cope with the heinous plot of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. at the same time, the chinese people are resolutely struggling against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for safeguarding asian and world peace.

kim gwan sop said that the call, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", issued by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, has tremendously encouraged the people fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and freedom.

he went on to say: the korean people rejoice at all the successes made by the fraternal chinese people in their anti-imperialist struggle and in creating a new life. they express their warm congratulations and wholeheartedly wish the chinese people new achievements in the future struggle in revolution and construction. the korean people express full support to and firm, militant solidarity with the chinese people in their just struggle against the u.s. imperialists' policy of aggression and for the liberation of their sacred territory taiwan.

he said: korea and china are neighbours of flesh-and-blood relationship and linked by rivers and mountains. our two peoples are brothers bound by ties of deep-rooted friendship; they are comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against u.s. and japanese imperialism.

he said: the korean and chinese people have fought together for the common cause, sharing life and death, weal and woe. this has set a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism.

kim gwan sop said: directing its spearhead of aggression at asia, u.s. imperialism is plotting and mustering the japanese military forces and its satellites and puppets in asia to realize its aggressive designs by "making asians fight asians". revived japanese militarism, serving as the loyal "shock force" of u.s. imperialism for aggression in asia, is trying to commit aggression against the whole of korea and against china with south korea as a base, and to turn once again the asian and pacific regions into their colonies.

he stressed: if the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists forget the historical lessons and dare to unleash

a new war against the korean and chinese people, they will be courting their own destruction and burnt to ashes by playing with fire.

kim gwan sop said: the korean people will as always, do their utmost to consolidate and develop the traditional friendship and solidarity and the relations of cooperation between the chinese and korean people, and fight shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

speaking next, ambassador li yun-chuan said that in the past 21 years, the chinese people, following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao and his proletarian revolutionary line, have repeatedly smashed the sabotage and disruptive activities of the class enemies at home and abroad and won great victories on various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he said: under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people in the war for the liberation of the motherland defeated the seemingly powerful u.s. aggressors and made an enormous contribution to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism in the whole world. after the war, great achievements have been made in developing the socialist economy, consolidating and strengthening national defence, enriching and developing national culture and in other fields. at present, the korean people are unfolding a general shock campaign, energetically promoting the chullima movement, and struggling still more intensely with lofty revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness to greet the fifth party congress by triumphantly seizing all the heights of the seven-year plan. the chinese people are elated and inspired by all the achievements won by the korean people and regard them as their own; they wholeheartedly wish the korean people greater new successes in the days to come.

ambassador li yun-chuan said: the 700 million chinese people resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of the motherland. they firmly stand together with the korean people, the three peoples of indo-china, the japanese people and the people of southeast asia and other parts of asia, and fight to the end against u.s. imperialist aggression and to smash the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

ambassador li yun-chuan pointed out: the militant friendship cemented in blood by our two peoples is everlasting and unbreakable; it can stand any test. we firmly believe that our friendship will be further consolidated and developed in the struggle against our common enemies in the days to come and in the mutual cooperation and assistance in the construction of the two countries.

the speeches of comrade kim gwan sop and ambassador li yun-chuan were repeatedly interrupted by warm applause.

at the banquet the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms chatted cordially with one another and repeatedly proposed toasts to the daily development of the militant friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean people, to the health of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the health of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

the banquet was imbued with an atmosphere of militant friendship and solidarity.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Li Yun-chuan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1970)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a grand reception at the embassy here this evening, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by choi yong kun, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea; pak sung chul, member of the presidium of the political committee of the party central committee and second vice-premier of the cabinet; senior general o jin u, member of the political committee of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; so chol, member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; yang hyong sop, secretary of the party central committee; pak mun gyu, secretary general of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; and ho dam, minister of foreign affairs.

it was also attended by responsible members of korean party and government organs and departments concerned and representatives of various circles as well as top-ranking generals and officers of the korean people's army.

representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission, chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korea and representatives of chinese nationals in korea attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to korea were also present.

today portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, were hung in the banquet hall. the portraits were fringed with the national flags of china and korea and a streamer inscribed with the following slogan in chinese and korean: "may the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples be evergreen exclamation"

in his speech, second vice-premier pak sung chul extended first of all the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the entire chinese people in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the republic and the entire korean people.

comrade pak sung chul said: the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china marked a radical turn in the history of the chinese people and were a great international event which dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist forces headed by the u.s. imperialists and tipped the balance of force on the world arena decisively in favour of socialism and revolution.

since the founding of the people's republic of china, the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china,

have achieved tremendous successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and transformed the backward old china into a powerful advanced socialist state.

in the past few years in particular, the people's republic of china has become more powerful through the great proletarian cultural revolution and is now imposingly standing in asia as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force.

the communique of the recent second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china announced the happy news that a new great upsurge is rising in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of china.

comrade pak sung chul said: the korean people rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the chinese people and warmly hail them. he said: we sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people new successes in their struggle for triumphantly implementing the policy of "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and further strengthening the economic might and national defence capability of the country.

comrade pak sung chul said: today, under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, and on the basis of the brilliant successes already achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the korean people are dynamically carrying on economic construction and national defence building and at the same time have made full preparations to decisively crush any adventurous aggression by the enemy.

especially at a time when the fifth congress of our party is drawing near, our entire working people are now launching an all-out final charge to scale without fail all the heights set forth in the seven-year plan. the whole country is seething still more in the great high tide of revolution.

in the awakened new east of socialism, the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china, which are advancing shoulder to shoulder, have become the reliable bulwark for checking the aggressive forces of imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and for safeguarding peace and security of the people.

comrade pak sung chul pointed out: asia has become the main arena of the revolutionary struggle which is developing on a world-wide scale. therefore u.s. imperialism is spearheading its aggression at this area in a vain attempt to smother the revolutionary forces. it has been spreading the flames of its aggressive war in indo-china and getting more frantic to unleash a new war of aggression in korea. meanwhile, it has been continuously fanning up tension in the taiwan straits and sharply increasing the danger of a war in the whole of asia.

in this regard, the u.s. imperialists are scheming to realize their aggressive ambition by putting up the revived japanese militarists as the "shock brigade", knocking together the south korean, taiwan and other asian puppets and satellites into an "anti-communist military alliance" with the former as the backbone and thus "making asians fight asians".

comrade pak sung chul then exposed and denounced japanese militarism for its service to the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and for its increasingly naked ambition against korea, china and other countries in asia. he pointed out:

in these circumstances, it is of great significance for the korean and chinese peoples to strengthen their traditional militant friendship and solidarity. the peoples of the two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and close brothers who have all along shared weal and woe in the struggle against their common enemies. the communists and peoples of korea and china fought shoulder to shoulder against japanese imperialism for a long time. during the korean war, the two peoples again combated u.s. imperialism in the same trench, cropped its feathers and made it start on the downgrade.

comrade pak sung chul said: today when u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are further intensifying their manoeuvres of aggression and war, the two parties, governments and peoples of korea and china are struggling against their common enemies with firmer determination and united strength.

the unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the two peoples of korea and china, which have been cemented with blood and have withstood all kinds of trials in history, are being further consolidated and developed with each passing day. we are satisfied with this.

we are convinced through practical experiences that so long as we get united and struggle resolutely, we can defeat any powerful enemy.

just as the recent development in jordan indicates, u.s. imperialism is not only stepping up its aggressive activities in asia, but also perpetrating conspiratorial activities of new dangerous aggression against the arab people in the middle east.

this, of course, is not a sign of its mightiness, on the contrary, it clearly shows that its position has become more and more difficult.

should u.s. imperialism dare to embark on the adventurous road of expanding aggressive war everywhere, then, it will perish once and for all in the flames kindled by itself.

comrade pak sung chul said: the korean people express full support for and firm solidarity with the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, the arab people and the revolutionary people of various countries in the world, who are waging just struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

comrade pak sung chul said in conclusion: in the future the people of our country will continue to actively support the chinese people in their just struggle for liberating taiwan and will closely unite with the fraternal chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world in their resolute struggle to drive u.s. imperialism out of the whole of asia, to build up an independent and prosperous new asia and to push the world revolution to victory.

prior to comrade pak sung chul's speech, ambassador li yun-chuan spoke at the reception. he said: in the past 21 years, the chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, have achieved one great victory after another in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. particularly, the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has prevented the restoration of capitalism in our country, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought about a new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country.

he said: after the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, the chinese people, more closely rallying round the party central committee with chairman mao as its head and vice-chairman lin as its deputy-head, have achieved tremendous successes in fulfilling the various fighting tasks set forth at the party's ninth national congress.

ambassador li yun-chuan said: now, the chinese people, actively responding to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, are working hard to continue to fulfil the various fighting tasks set forth at the party's ninth national congress, to greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new victories and to fulfil ahead of schedule the national economic plan for 1970 and the third five-year plan.

after expounding the excellent situation prevailing in the current revolutionary struggles in the world, ambassador li yun-chuan pointed out that beset with troubles both at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism and its accomplices have become increasingly isolated and are finding their going tougher and tougher with each passing day. u.s. imperialism, however, will never be reconciled to its defeat. just as the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung has said, "u.s. imperialism is on the downgrade, but it still refuses to give up its aggressive design and reveals its brigandish nature more openly." u.s. imperialism still occupies south korea and china's territory taiwan and continues to carry out the criminal aggressive war against the indo-chinese peoples. ambassador li yun-chuan expressed the firm support of the chinese people for the just struggle of the korean people against u.s. imperialism and for the reunification of the fatherland. he also expressed the firm support of the chinese people for the revolutionary struggle of the people in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world.

ambassador li yun-chuan said: the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung, have made tremendous achievements in the three-year war for the liberation of their fatherland and in the socialist construction in economy and national defence. now, the korean people are making an all-out final charge to scale all the heights of the seven-year plan so as to greet the fifth national congress of the workers' party of korea.

he went on: the chinese and korean peoples have long-standing traditional friendship. they shed their blood together in the arduous struggle against japanese imperialism and fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench in the wartime against the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

in conclusion, ambassador li yun-chuan said: from now on, the peoples of our two countries will always be united, fight together and be victorious together. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean people are based on proletarian internationalism and no force can disrupt them. such friendship and unity between the chinese and korean peoples have attained new and enormous development through the mutual visits of the leaders, and the common efforts, of our two countries. the chinese people highly value the friendship and unity with the fraternal korean people and will continue to exert all their efforts to strengthen and develop such friendship and unity.

at the reception, chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had a happy gathering and chatted about their profound friendship of proletarian internationalism. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and development of the militant friendship, unity and cooperation between china and korea, to china's successes in the socialist revolution and construction, to the health of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the health of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, friendship and militant unity.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador in Hanoi Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1970)

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, gave a reception here yesterday evening warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on invitation were truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and premier of the government; vo nguyn giap, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister of national defence; nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier; hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; le van luong and nguyen van tran, members of the secretariat of the party central committee, and other party and state leaders.

also present were hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, many ministers and vice-ministers of the government, responsible comrades of the people's army, and leading members of the democratic parties and mass organizations.

truong cong dong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n. also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys in viet nam were also present.

premier pham van dong spoke at the reception. he said: "today on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, my warmest greetings to the brotherly chinese people, the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

"in the past 21 years, the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the esteemed

chairman mao tsetung, have turned the old china into the great people's republic of china -- a powerful socialist state which always upholds the banner of opposing imperialism led by u.s. imperialism and powerfully supporting the national liberation movements and the world people's revolutionary cause.

"the vietnamese people feel boundlessly happy over the brilliant achievements won by the fraternal chinese people and wholeheartedly wish them new and still greater victories on the basis of the tremendous successes already attained in their glorious revolutionary cause."

premier pham van dong said: "the vietnamese people cherish profound gratitude for the heartfelt support and great and valuable assistance of the chinese communist party, government and people to the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people in the past and at present, to the anti-u.s. resistance for national salvation, and to the socialist construction in north viet nam."

he said: "to realize president ho chi minh's sacred testament, the vietnamese people have made up their minds to persist in and promote the war against u.s. aggression till complete victory. at the same time they will vigorously strengthen their unity with the people of laos and cambodia and are resolved to defeat the u.s. aggressors in the whole area of indo-china."

premier pham van dong proposed toasts to the tremendous victories of the chinese people in socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialism, to the victories of the vietnamese people and the people of the rest of indo-china in their cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the continuous strengthening and development of the brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples, to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and venerated friend of the vietnamese people, and to the health and long life of president ton duc thang.

in his speech, ambassador wang yu-ping expressed the warmest welcome and the most hearfelt thanks for the vietnamese party and state leaders present at the reception.

he said that the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china comes at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution has won great victory, when the entire chinese people, responding to the call of the great leader chairman mao "unite to win still greater victories" and inspired by the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, are greeting with full confidence a new high tide of socialist revolution and socialist construction. it comes at a time when the revolutionary storm of the world proletariat and the broad masses of people is gathering momentum and when u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs are further declining. it comes at a time when the people of viet nam and the rest of indo-china have attained brilliant victories in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and are winning still greater victories in their cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we feel extraordinarily elated and inspired that our national day comes under such an excellent situation.

ambassador wang yu-ping proposed toasts to the great victories of the people of viet nam and the rest of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the ever-lasting great friendship and militant solidarity

between the chinese and vietnamese peoples, to the health and long life of president ton duc thang, to the health and long life of chairman mao, to the health of comrades le duan, truong chinh and pham van dong.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere permeated with militant solidarity.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM AND PAKISTAN

Distinguished Guests from Vietnam and Pakistan Attend Revolutionary Modern Dance Drama

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by vice-premier nguyen con and the pakistan government friendship delegation led by lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, governor of punjab of pakistan, this evening saw the revolutionary modern dance drama "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe. they were accompanied by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

when vice-premier nguyen con, lt. gen. rahman and other distinguished guests from viet nam and pakistan entered the theatre in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, they were given a warm standing ovation.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned li chiang and han nien-lung also attended the performance together with the guests.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Yahya Khan Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china has received a message of greetings from agha mohammad yahya khan, president of pakistan, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads as follows:

excellency,

on behalf of the government and the people of pakistan and on my own behalf, i have great pleasure in conveying to you our warmest greetings and cordial felicitations on the happy occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china. it is our firm conviction that the close ties of friendship and good neighbourly relations that so happily exist between our two countries will continue to develop in the years ahead and will further contribute to the preservation of peace in the region. i have great pleasure in extending to your excellency my best wishes for your health and for the continued prosperity of the friendly people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Rumania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 1, 1970)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to rumania, gave a reception yesterday evening, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by comrade emil bodnaras, member of the permanent presidium, and of the executive committee, of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic; comrade emil draganescu, member of the executive committee of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of rumania; comrade vasile patilinet, alternate member of the executive committee of the party central committee and secretary of the party central committee; comrade ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the party central committee and minister of armed forces; comrade corneliu manescu, member of the party central committee and minister of foreign affairs; comrade cornel burtica, member of the party central committee and minister of foreign trade; comrade nicolae bozdog, alternate member of the party central committee and minister of home trade; comrade mircea malita, alternate member of the party central committee and minister of education; directors of departments of the central committee of the rumanian communist party; responsible members of government departments and mass organizations; generals and officers of the rumanian armed forces; cadres of patriotic armed detachments; representatives of the rumanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative; and personages in the cultural, educational and press circles. a total of over 300 guests attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to rumania were also present.

distinguished rumanian guests extended warm greetings on the occasion of the chinese national day and were glad over the steady development of the friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and rumania. they wished the chinese people new and greater successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the health of chairman mao tsetung and other leaders of the chinese party and government and to the health of president nicolae ceausescu and other leaders of the rumanian party and government.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien Meet Rumanian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met all the members of the rumanian journalists' delegation led by ion cirje, deputy director of the rumanian news agency (agerpres), and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. members of the delegation present at the meeting were: petrea popa, deputy secretary-general of the editorial board of the "scinteia", vasile constantin, deputy editor-in-chief of the rumanian committee of the radio and television, ovidiu druga, photographer of the rumanian television station and ion galateanu, correspondent of the "scinteia" and the rumanian news agency stationed in peking.

present on the occasion was aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china.

leading members of peking journalistic circles and departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry chang chi-chih, chen wen-chun, chang tzu-liang, yuan lu-lin and tai feng.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Nimeri Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a message of greetings from major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the sudanese revolution command council and prime minister, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

his excellency mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the
communist party of china

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

on the happy occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me great pleasure to extend to your excellencies in my name and that of my colleagues, members of the revolution command council, and on behalf of the people and government of the democratic republic of the sudan, my most heartfelt congratulations and sincere felicitations, wishing your excellencies personal good health and all happiness and the friendly chinese

people increasing success, progress and prosperity under your able leadership. it gives me pride that the existing fruitful relations and cooperation between our two countries will strengthen further to the benefit of our two countries in particular and the world peace in general.

your excellencies, accept my highest regards

gaafar mohamed nimeri
major general p.s.c. president
of the revolution command council and
prime minister of the democratic
republic of the sudan

september 30, 1970 khartoum

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Head of State Atassi Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from dr. noureddine atassi, head of state and premier of the syrian arab republic, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, i am happy to extend, on behalf of the syrian arab people and their government and in my own name, warmest greetings and best wishes to your excellency and the friendly chinese people, wishing your excellency happiness and good health, your country progress and prosperity, and the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and better development in the interest of their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

dr. noureddine atassi,
head of state and
premier of the syrian
arab republic

september 29, 1970, damascus

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CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to Tanzania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 1, 1970)

chou po-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tanzania, gave a reception this evening in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 600 guests attending the reception were chief justice p.t. georges; p.a. kisumo, minister of state for regional administration and rural development; j.m. lusinde, minister for communications, transport and labour; c.y. mgonja, minister for national education; and a.s. chambuso, chairman of the dar es salaam city council.

also present were m.s.h. sarakikya, chief of the tanzanian people's defence forces (t.p.d.f.); s.j. kitundu, chief political education officer of the t.p.d.f.; s.m.a. kashmiri, chief of logistics and engineering of the t.p.d.f.; hamza aziz, inspector general of the tanzanian police; s.h. pundugu, commissioner of police; and other high-ranking t.p.d.f. and police officers.

also attending the reception were leading cadres of the tanganyika african national union, responsible members of youth, woman and trade union organizations, representatives of various african liberation movements in dar es salaam and diplomatic envoys of various countries in tanzania.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. many friends heartily wished the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

the photo exhibition was a great attraction at the reception. the guests studied closely the huge photographs showing the tremendous achievements scored by the chinese people in the past 21 years under the leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader.

a tanzanian friend said that the marvellous successes won by china, which was once poor and backward, in the short span of 21 years greatly inspired other peoples in the world. the imperialists and colonialists were trying to smear the image of china and her great achievements, but the progressive people of the world could never be deceived. china has friends all over the world, he stressed.

the reception gave vivid expression to the profound friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples. the guests and hosts drank repeated toasts to the further development and consolidation of sino-tanzanian friendship, sealed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

chinese consul chen chiang also gave a reception in zanzibar on the evening of september 30 to mark the jubilant festival of the chinese people.

tanzanian first vice-president abeid amani karume attended the reception.

among the more than 300 guests at the reception were aboud jumbe, minister of state in the first vice-president's

office; p.a. kisumo, minister of state for regional administration and rural development; and chairmen of a number of head offices of the tanzanian zanzibar government including rashid abdulla, hamdan muhidin and ali sultan issa. yusuf himid, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces in zanzibar; political commissar seif bakari, chief of staff hafidh suleiman and edington kisasi, police commissioner of zanzibar, also attended the reception.

in his speech at the reception, first vice-president karume spoke highly of the tremendous achievements scored by the chinese people in the past 21 years. "we tanzanian people are overjoyed at that", he said.

the reception was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. zanzibar friends of various circles highly praised the great achievements won by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and extended most hearty congratulations on the chinese people's glorious festival.

Tanzanian President Nyerere Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received from mwalimu julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, a message greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency mao tse-tung,
chairman of the communist party of china

on my behalf and on behalf of the people and government of tanzania, i wish to convey my warmest greetings to yourself and the people of the people's republic of china on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. may our friendly relations consolidate and develop with every passing day for the mutual benefit of our two peoples. may the chinese people under your wise leadership achieve continued successes in opposing imperialism, colonialism and in defending world peace.

i avail myself of this opportunity to wish your excellency many years of good health.

mwalimu julius k. nyerere,
president of the united republic
of tanzania

october 1 1970

CHINA AND THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from the central committee of the communist party of thailand most warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

central committee of the communist party of china,

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china, the communist party of thailand and the entire thai revolutionary people wish to extend to the communist party of china and the chinese people our warmest revolutionary greetings.

in the past 21 years, the people's republic of china under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung has continuously attained tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. after the great victories were scored by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, the people's republic of china has become more consolidated, has achieved greater progress and is more powerful. great mao tsetung thought has been grasped by the people of the whole country. the industries and agriculture of the country are being developed at a rapid pace. her progress in sciences and technology has attained a high level. her national defence has become more powerful than ever. her international prestige is mounting higher and higher.

the prosperity of the people's republic of china has exerted a great influence on the whole world. socialist china has become the hope of the people of various countries and at the same time a reliable force in support of the revolutionary struggles of the people the world over. just like the revolutionary people of the whole world, the people in thailand are elated at and inspired by all the victories and achievements of the people's republic of china, her powerfulness and her thriving prosperity. meanwhile, they deeply appreciate the great significance of the existence of socialist china, her powerfulness and her tremendous contributions to the world, as well as the great internationalist spirit of the chinese people under the talented and wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world.

the current world situation is very favourable to revolution. imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist clique as its core and the reactionaries of various countries are trying in vain to turn back the wheel of history. they are suffering fierce blows from the revolutionary people of the whole world and are more isolated than ever. u.s. imperialism, a ferocious enemy of the people the world over, is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and very isolated. the struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism is surging ahead vigorously. in the united states, the american people's struggle against oppression and exploitation, against racial discrimination

and against the policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism is developing extensively and with vigour. in the areas where u.s. imperialism is exercising control and making intervention and aggression, the struggle of the peoples against u.s. imperialism, particularly armed struggle, is raging far and wide. the people's war of the three countries in indo-china against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs has constantly attained brilliant victories. in the middle east, the people of palestine have united with the people of other arab countries and persisted in their armed struggle in spite of the fact that u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism are zealously trying to undermine their revolutionary movement. the raging flames of armed struggle of the palestinian people can never be put down by whatever deception, blackmail or trickery the latter may resort to.

under the leadership of our party, the thai people have carried out a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and the traitorous thanom clique. guided by great mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary army and people of thailand have brought into full play the might of people's war. the thai people's armed struggle has spread to the whole country and attained a series of victories. we firmly believe that although the revolutionary struggle of the thai people may encounter many difficulties, the thai people under the leadership of our party will win final victory by relying on the unity of the broad patriotic and democratic forces in the country, persisting in the people's war and carrying the struggle against the u.s.-thanom clique through to the end.

under the leadership of the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as chairman and comrade lin piao as vice-chairman, the great chinese people are achieving brilliant victories on all fronts. the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china which was victoriously closed recently has explicitly set forth the tasks and pointed out the orientation towards new victories. the communist party of thailand and the thai revolutionary people are jubilant over and inspired by the success of this session, and wish that the great chinese people will successfully gain new, brilliant achievements on various fronts.

long live the great people's republic of china exclamation

long live the militant friendship between the peoples of thailand and china exclamation

the central committee of the communist
party of thailand
thailand, september 28, 1970

CHINA AND UAR

Special Envoy of People's Republic of China Kuo Mo-jo Condoles on President Nasser's Death

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 30, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and his attache ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, accompanied by chinese ambassador to the u.a.r. chai tse-min, this evening went to the kubbah republican palace here to tender concolences on the death of the u.a.r. president gamal abdel nasser.

kuo mo-jo laid before president nasser's remains the wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao. the white ribbons on the wreaths were inscribed with characters "to nasser, president of the united arab republic".

kuo mo-jo also laid the wreaths presented by soong ching ling and tung pi-wu, vice-chairmen of the people's republic of china; chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and kuo mo-jo himself.

kuo mo-jo, ho ying and chai tse-min stood in silent tribute before the remains of president nasser.

after the mourning, anwar el sadat, president ad interim of the u.a.r., nussein al shafie and aly sabry, members of the supreme committee of the arab socialist union, and mohamed labib shukeir, speaker of the u.a.r. national assembly, met kuo mo-jo, ho ying and chai tse-min, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

kuo mo-jo, on behalf of chairman mao, vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai, as well as the chinese government and the chinese people, expressed deep condolences on the death of president gamal abdel nasser. he also expressed the hope that the u.a.r. people would turn their grief into strength.

u.a.r. president ad interim anwar el sadat requested kuo mo-jo to convey his thanks to chairman mao, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders. he said, "we will continue to pursue the policy of president gamal abdel nasser and carry the struggle against colonialism and zionism through to the end."

CHINA AND YEMEN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Yemeni Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today met abdo othman mohamed, new ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were kung ta-fei, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department, han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Kaunda Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung has received a message of greetings from kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking, china

chairman mao tsetung

on behalf of the party, government and people of the republic of zambia and indeed on my own behalf, i congratulate you and the great chinese people on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the birth of your republic. under your wise and dynamic leadership, the gallant people of china have scored impressive victories both at home and abroad. i wish you and your great country continued success in the years ahead.

k.d. kaunda,
president of the republic
of zambia

september 28, 1970
lusaka

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Zambian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met p. ng'oma, ambassador of the republic of zambia to china, who will soon leave his post for home. premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were kung ta-fei, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

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NIXON PEACE PLAN

"Peace," Votes, and Indochina's Munich

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao Oct. 9, 1970)

Nixon has again put forward a "peace" proposal for Indochina.

It consists of five points, including "ceasefire" on the spot, "international supervision," convening of "an international conference on the Indochina question," etc.

These proposals are thought to please people's ears and give the impression that the gangster has become kind-hearted.

Has he really become kind-hearted? No! This is a big fraud. In cooking up this big fraud at this time, this man has his domestic and international schemes.

What is the domestic scheme?

The mid-term elections in the US are to be held on November 3, and Nixon must woo votes for his Republican Party. What is the best method for winning votes? To wear a mask of "peace."

The American people are disgusted with war. Let's put aside the casualty figures released by the people's army [Vietcong] or the casualties of American troops in Cambodia and Laos, and first deal with the much reduced figures announced by the Americans themselves. In the south of Vietnam alone, the number of American troops wiped out, including the killed, wounded, captured and missing, has already exceeded 434,600.

These figures exceed the total casualty figures of the First World War. Reuters said, America is "sad," "worried and puzzled."

More than that. The violent flames of wrath are burning this American reactionary chieftain. He is in an impasse at home and abroad. He is increasingly isolated with every passing day. The situation in which he finds himself is anything but favorable!

What is the international scheme?

This is the "Munich of Indochina" that has been in ferment for some time. The American war of aggression against Indochina has been waged with dual counter-revolutionary tactics. One is to use American troops and equip puppet troops to expand the aggressive war; the other, failing to win the war on the battlefield, is to propose "peace negotiations."

Such things as "international supervision" and "an international conference on the Indochina question" are the formulae for this plot of "Indochinese Munich." According to foreign despatches, before Nixon broadcast this five-point proposal, Washington had informed its partners about it.

However, this big plot and this big fraud cannot deceive anyone. As the American students put it well, in April this year Nixon also took the "peace initiative." But only ten days after this "peace liturgy" was chanted, American troops invaded Cambodia, thus spreading the war to the whole of Indochina! It would be strange if some people still believed in Nixon's "peace"!

The Indochinese people desire peace. But to achieve peace, all American aggressive troops must pull out immediately, wholly and unconditionally. When they pull out and the Indochinese people settle their own problems by themselves, peace will come. As long as they remain in the area, peace will not come. What if they refuse to withdraw? Drive them out!

"American imperialism appears to be a monster, but in fact it is a paper tiger, struggling on the brink of death." Unable to win the war on the battlefield, Nixon, by cooking up this "peace proposal," has merely exposed the nature of US imperialism as a paper tiger and shown it struggling on the brink of death.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Study Materialistic Dialectics and Grasp Power Well for the Proletariat

by

Wu P'ei-sheng, worker and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Chiangshan Cement Works, Chiangshan hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1970)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note: On August 28 the Jen-min Jih-pao published an article by the CCP Committee of Chiangshan Cement Works of Chekiang Province entitled: "Study and Apply Well Chairman Mao's Brilliant Philosophical Thoughts." Today we publish another article on the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works by Comrade Wu P'ei-sheng, a worker in this works.

After studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, workers in Chiangshan Cement Works have become wiser and redder. They stand on the cement works but look at the entire world and expand their ideological outlook. They have a real grasp of philosophy and have turned it into a powerful weapon in conducting the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experimentation, and in transforming the subjective world and objective world to speed up the pace of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and promote the rapid development of production. They have done a good job in studying and applied what they learned in a living way.

Comrade Wu P'ei-sheng is a member of the CCP committee and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the works. In his study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works he studied hard, was good at reasoning and used the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" and stood on the Party's standpoint to analyze and solve problems concerning people, things as well as himself.

Comrade Wu P'ei-sheng's article is frank, penetrating, and concise; but his language is simple, lively and fresh. His style of writing is worthy of studying and popularizing.

*

I am a machinist. During the great proletarian cultural revolution I was put in a leadership post and took up the position of vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the works. Later I was again chosen to become a member of the CCP committee of the works. During the past two years or so I studied and applied the revolutionary dialectics of dividing one into two to uncover, analyze, and solve contradictions, conscientiously transformed my world outlook, incessantly heightened my consciousness in the continuation of the revolution, and strove to grasp and use power well for the proletariat.

I

When I first joined the revolutionary committee of the works I felt that the responsibility was very heavy and that I was a representative of the masses and must represent the masses. But after a while I came across many contradictions and felt that it was no easy task to serve as a "representative of the masses."

At one standing committee meeting the question of division of labor was discussed and I was assigned to take charge of the work of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and the grasping of propaganda, etc. At that time I thought I came to the revolutionary committee to represent the 1,000-odd masses of the factory and I should play a supervising role. If I was assigned to take charge of several different jobs how could I develop the role of supervision? So I demanded: I am not going to do any concrete work, but I shall take part in the study of questions concerning principles. However, none of the other five standing committee members agreed with me. So my proposal was turned down five to one.

Later the revolutionary committee of the works decided to station a workers' propaganda team in the works and operate a school in order to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions "The working class must exercise leadership over everything." I made up a list of names without consulting with other standing committee members and wanted the workshops to hand over the personnel. I was criticized at the standing committee meeting in this connection and the ratio of opposition was again five to one.

Thereafter this phenomenon of "five to one" happened several times at standing committee meetings. So I thought, my views are always turned down, then what power does this representative of the masses have? I may as well step aside. Thus I got angry and stopped going to the office and returned to the workshop, picked up my hammer and started working. I paid no more attention to whatever was happening.

Will there be no more contradictions when one stops paying attention to things that are happening? There is no such thing in the world. "Without contradiction there will be no more world." During the day I worked with my hammer, but at night ideological struggle grew violent: "Why do I always commit blunders?" "I have already grasped power, but why do I always feel that I have no power?" How am I to solve these contradictions?

I thought about my past: I became an apprentice in a factory at the age of 14 and was exploited and oppressed by the capitalists. At 24 I joined the great Chinese Communist Party which nursed me and made me grow rapidly. When I thought about this I became very excited. Everything I have was given to me by the Party. Without the Party and Chairman Mao I shall have nothing. Chairman Mao, Oh, Chairman Mao! I want to follow you to make revolution until I die! But why does my ship meet with head wind?

At this time when my ideological struggle became very violent the military representative and an old cadre repeatedly had heart-to-heart talks with me and pointed out to me solemnly and sincerely: You must take a good look at yourself by dividing one into two. For a power grasper "The question of whom do we serve is a fundamental question and a question concerning principles." Lu, Chairman of the revolutionary committee, used his own experience of making mistakes in the past to enlighten and educate me. Helped by the comrades I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works with problems in mind.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Everything can be divided into two." "We must learn to look at the whole question. We must look at things not only from the front but also from the back. Under certain circumstances something bad can bring about good results and something good can also bring about bad results." Reviewing my past, the fact that I grew up and made progress smoothly is a good thing. If I can handle this correctly and attribute all my achievements to the Party and Chairman Mao, then I can become humble, prudent and advance incessantly. But I did not look at it this way, but, instead, thought that I had ability and therefore I made rapid progress. In this way I only look at myself as an undoubted revolutionary force without consciously looking at myself as a target for revolution.

After becoming a leader, all the more I concentrated in revolutionizing other people, thinking that my own views are the most correct and considering forcing my views on others as having "power." I even made my own decisions in connection with such important matters as dispatching a workers'

propaganda team and forgot that power was "given to us by the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad working masses who comprise more than 90 percent of the population," and considered the power of the class and the people power of the individual. When this wrong way of thinking met with "five to one" opposition I slipped into the other extreme and considered that I had no "power."

After heightening my ideological consciousness I followed Chairman Mao's teaching "The working class should also incessantly heighten their own political consciousness in the course of struggle" and operated on my own ideological cancer. I struggled against self-interest and examined myself in connection with the question of for whom do we grasp power and what ideology should we use to grasp power at the enlarged meeting of the revolutionary committee. From then on I united myself closely with the military representatives and old cadres, strove to do my work well under the collective leadership and persevered in using proletarian Party spirit to grasp and use power well.

II

From the practice of this struggle within myself I realized profoundly that to grasp and use power well for the proletariat we must look at ourselves by dividing one into two and conscientiously transform our world outlook. We not only have to do so ourselves, but also have the obligation to help other comrades to do so.

On the eve of the election of the Party branch at the Transport and Sales Workshop, the number one man of the revolutionary leadership group of this workshop named Li who was formerly a bulldozer driver suddenly came to see me. He said: "We are about to elect a Party branch; you must consider seriously who will grasp the power of the Party. You are a representative of the masses, please do represent the masses! However, I do not want any power." Later he told me why the number two man was no good. Upon hearing this I sensed something strange: Is it not obvious that he wants me to speak for him and fight for power for him? Associating this with the lesson I learned earlier I felt that this was a serious matter; so I reported it to the standing committee immediately, where it was agreed unanimously that we had to grasp this phenomenon penetratingly as well as clarify and solve this question. After a discussion it was decided that a military representative and myself were to go to the Transport and Sales Workshop and stay at a selected spot.

What sort of contradiction existed in the Transport and Sales Workshop then? "Everything comes at the end of the investigation, not the beginning." So we penetrated deep into the masses to investigate. The masses said: "The trouble lies in the leaders. They appear to be getting along well on the surface, but behind their backs they try to size one another up, refuse to cooperate in their work, and even overthrow one another. When we apply for leave there is even no one to approve it." Later we spoke to every one of the members of the leadership group of the workshop.

Through extensive and penetrating investigation we obtained large quantities of first-hand information and discovered much contradiction within the leadership group. To solve these contradictions we followed Chairman Mao's teaching "We must advocate thinking and learn the methods for analyzing things and cultivate the habit of making analysis" and "Analysis means the analysis of the contradictions in things" and conducted an overall analysis on the contradictions existing in the leadership group. As a result, we arrived at the following three conclusions:

1. Among the contradictions existing in the leadership group, the lack of unity between Li and the number two man was the principal one. This had a decisive effect on the situation in the entire workshop. Other contradictions were of secondary importance; because these two people were the principal responsible persons and they were both Party members, if they formed a faction of their own the masses would never be able to unite.

2. Between Li, the number one man, and the number two man, Li's contradiction was the principal aspect of the contradiction, because he had actual power in his hands and had greater influence on the masses. In order to grasp power of the Party during the election of the Party branch he went about sizing up people and make various small moves. This directly affects revolutionary unity.

3. Looking at the reality through the phenomena, we discovered that the focus of the struggle concentrated on the word "power." Li thought the revolutionary leadership group was only an organization of temporary power, but Party power was the power of powers. His contradiction with the number two man was mainly a struggle for Party power.

On the basis of these three points and the principle of clarifying thinking and uniting the comrades, we grasped the reality of the question, grasped the word "power" firmly and paid special attention to solving the principal contradiction. As soon as "dominant contradictions begin to change, the nature of things will follow suit and change also." Then I began holding heart-to-heart talks with Li.

During the first conversation he avoided the significant issues and talked about his own problems. Later he directed the spearhead toward the number two man. He energetically refused to admit it when I showed him the facts and pointed out that the principal contradictions lay in him. Finally he said: "Say what you want. When the worst comes, I just go back to drive my bulldozer." We had a head-on clash and the conversation ended there.

Later I noticed that he became very nervous, paid no attention to his work and often walked back and forth alone in front of his house. I analyzed this situation and thought that he was bound to get nervous since his contradiction had been exposed and he was making a violent ideological struggle within himself. But he dared not face the contradiction, instead, he tried to cover it up. Under such circumstances we should give him proper "heating" and "heat treatment" so as to turn his ideological "pressure" into a "motive force" for solving the contradiction.

Thus in my second conversation with him I pointed out the word "power" outright and attacked his vulnerable spot. I said: "In the old society the working people did not have power and you Li could only work as a slave. Today the broad masses of people gave you power, but how did you handle this power? You went everywhere to size people up in order to seize personal power and in the end your designs were exposed. You used bourgeois factionalism to grasp power and reject others so as to elevate yourself. We are all Communist Party members and should look at these questions from the height of the struggle between the two lines and dig at the root from the world outlook." He remained silent after listening to me.

After our second conversation I again made an overall analysis on his "silence": At a time when his contradictions were totally exposed his "silence" was a reflection of his violent ideological struggle. He was struggling within himself trying to decide whether to struggle against bourgeois "self-interest" or not. His past and his nature were good. If we truly and sincerely proceeded from the desire for unity and helped him actively, we shall be able to change the contradiction favorably.

Therefore during our third conversation I studied this great teaching of Chairman Mao's with him: "Party organizations should be vigorous pioneer organizations consisting of proletarian advanced elements and capable of leading the proletariat and revolutionary masses to fight against the class enemy" and reviewed together with him the situation of struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line so as to stir up his revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle. Incessant enlightment finally moved him to touch the reality of the question. I felt that this was a good beginning. His self-examination was only in the initial stage, but any change in quality begins from a change in quantity. As long as I continued the "heating" and heighten his ideological consciousness, the contradiction will eventually be solved through struggle. Thus I confirmed his progress and encouraged him to start a revolution deep in his soul. At the end of the conversation he indicated his determination and proposed to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism in front of the masses.

During this period of time the chairman of the revolutionary committee, Lu, and the military representative also spoke to him many times in an effort to help him heighten his understanding. On this basis we held a study class for members of the leadership of the Transport and Sales Workshop, at which Li penetratingly struggled against self-interest and repudiated revisionism and dug out all the dirty ideas in his mind. He said: "In the past I considered power as belonging to myself instead of belonging to the Party and the proletariat. I struggled for personal power and used power to repress the masses. If I do not take these dirty bourgeois things out to the sun to be exposed under its light and resolutely overcome them I shall slip into a direction opposite to the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Under Li's momentum the number two man and the other comrades also conducted self-criticism. In this way revolutionary unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought was realized. Thereafter he persevered in

proletarian Party spirit in his work, served as a good leader, fully mobilized all active factors, changed the backwardness of the Transport and Sales Workshop and made it one of the advanced units in the factory.

III

Chairman Mao taught us: "The working class must transform the society as well as themselves in the class struggle and the struggle against nature. The working class must incessantly learn as they work and gradually overcome their shortcomings. They must never stop for one moment." During may stay at selected spots in the Transport and Sales Workshop I received a very profound education. Li's conscious revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle against self-interest encouraged me violently. For the sake of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to grasp and use power well for the proletariat I made up my mind to eliminate bourgeois ideas from my head thoroughly, think big, proceed from things small and do a good job in ideological revolutionization.

One day I went to speak to a worker in an effort to understand some situations in the workshop. But the worker became very nervous when he met me. It took him a long time before he could say: "You are now a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the factory. You must have come because something happened!" This incident made me think: It ought to be a very natural thing for me to speak to the workers after I have become a leader. Why should this comrade feel it was so unusual? With this question in mind I studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works and realized that there must be something in this unusualness since for a period of time I spent much time in the office and little time in performing labor. This increased my "official" airs and divorced me from the masses. Thus I naturally ceased to be a representative of the masses in the eyes of the masses and became an "official." So the "unusualness" reflected by the worker looked accidental but in fact it was a result of my becoming divorced from the masses.

Development of anything has a minor beginning and proceeds from change in quantity to change in quality. If I continue to neglect paying attention to such things, questions which look small will eventually develop into big mistakes. Then I shall cease to be able to represent the masses, my ideology will become revisionist and my personality will also change. Although I was a worker myself, I also have a contradiction in the question of whether to remain a common laborer or become a "bureaucrat" and this contradiction can also change under certain conditions. So I followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve as 'officials' while remaining a common person" and made up my mind to go among the masses, study with the workers, work with the workers and identify my self with them.

Once I went to perform manual labor at selected spots in a mine and worked with the pneumatic drill together with an old master. After a few days another matter which looked quite "accidental" happened. At the site where the pneumatic drills were very noisy and conversation could not be heard this old master raised his little finger according to tradition to

instruct the compressor operator to increase the air pressure. But I did not see this gesture. Later this old master told the leadership seriously: "Today I raised my little finger to indicate that the pressure was too low. I don't know if Wu had seen it; I hope he didn't interpret that to mean my saying that he is still a small official." Later I heard this and I could not sleep well for several nights. I thought there must be a reason for any happening; the workers could not have said such things without a reason. They were afraid of saying that I was "small," so this explains that they considered me as "big"; in other words I put on "official's" airs and as a result there was a barrier between us. And this barrier was a contradiction. To solve this contradiction I must grasp its principal aspect, which was myself--if I did not put on any "official's" airs, there would not have been any barriers.

But where did I show my "official's" airs? I discovered that I often used the imperative mood in my speech and action but seldom tried to do heavy work. Through this incident I further grasped the reality of the problem and dug out the dirty things hidden deep in my soul, namely: I was afraid of hardship. When I worked with the pneumatic drill I had this momentary living idea: "I am a machinist, why should I come to this mine to work with a pneumatic drill which is heavy and dirty and get my face covered with dust all the time?" Then I thought: "I only came to stay on a selected spot and this will not last forever, so let me keep it up." Thus although I came to the mine but my heart was still not totally with the workers had. Chairman Mao said: "The change of world outlook is a fundamental change." A cadre's participation in collective manual labor must not be separated from the transformation of world outlook, otherwise participation in manual labor will lose its meaning of prevention of revisionism and opposition to revisionism. After understanding all this I boldly confessed my dirty ideas to the leadership and masses, strove to attack difficulties in manual labor and "look at Peking under the blue sky and temper the red heart in the rocky mountain" like other workers. I tried to transform my own world outlook conscientiously in the midst among the masses and become a pioneer fighter in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The more I studied and applied philosophy in the practice of struggle, the more I discovered that the materialist dialectics of dividing one into two was a strong ideological weapon which directed me to continue the revolution as well as grasping and using the power well for the proletariat.

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee issued a combat call: "Every one in the Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, promote dialectic materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics." I resolutely responded to the call of the CCP Central Committee and would strive to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thoughts and struggle until I die for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and world revolution.

* * *

RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Shouldering the Heavy Load of Re-education

by

Revolutionary Committee of Ku-an hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 28, 1970)

> The following article stresses the paramount importance of re-education of urban educated youths sent to the countryside, and commune and production brigade leaders are urged to pay greater attention to this work than to mere production.--SCMP Ed.

How should we improve our work of re-education for the educated youths who have gone to the countryside? Judging from the practice in our hsien, the key lies in fully arousing and firmly relying on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, really implementing Chairman Mao's great directive "Educated youths should go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants" in every commune and every brigade and, in particular, concretely implementing it in every production team.

To take a firm hold of the work of re-education in every production team, it is first necessary to take a firm hold of the carrying out of this work ideologically. This makes it necessary for the communes and brigades to help the leading groups of production teams to fundamentally raise their understanding of the great meaning of the work of re-education, to heighten their consciousness and sense of responsibility of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, to firmly use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the educated youths, and to bring up a younger generation in the light of the outlook of the vanguard force of the proletariat.

At present, the cadres of some production teams erroneously hold that "nobody will notice whether we grasp politics or not, but the fields will be deserted if we do not grasp production" and they wrongly take the youths simply as laborers. Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Politics is the commander and the soul." In the work of re-education for educated youths, grasping politics is more important than grasping production. Only when we have firmly put proletarian politics in command, led the educated youths to go through training in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and promoted ideological revolutionization among them can we say that we have done the work of re-education well. It is very dangerous if we only see that "the fields will be deserted if we do not grasp production," do not see that "political power cannot be secured if we do not train successors," and think that grasping politics is a job for the higher level.

Every production team cadre should link the giving of prominence to proletarian politics with each link of the work of re-education and correctly handle the relationship between politics and production and the relationship between grasping of the "human seedling" and grasping of "rice seedling." He must not only grow "rice seedling" well for the revolutionary cause, but also cultivate the "human seedling" well for the revolutionary cause. He should not use the educated youths simply as laborers but must bring them up to be successors to the revolution. He should not regard them merely as an object of re-education, but must take them as a vigorous fighting force in the three great revolutionary movements and as revolutionary pathbreakers.

Are the educated youths to be brought up into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause or into "good old men"? This is an expression of the struggle between the two lines in the working of re-education. If we take "rushing to do labor, standing aside in struggle, acting honestly and obediently and getting along well with other people" as the criterion of accepting re-education, we would have been infected with the "Liu's poison" of the "theory of a docile tool." This tendency must be checked. The leading group of a production team must see that it should approach the question of what kind of successors should be brought up by elevating this question to the high plane of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that it should really bring the educated youths up to be revolutionary successors who struggle daringly in defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and charge forward daringly to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storm of revolution." We must lead the educated youths to brave the storm and face the world in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. If we dare not give them free rein for fear that they may "make trouble" and only lead them to "visit" the first line of struggle instead of "taking part" in the struggle, they will be hindered in heightening their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, in receiving tempering and in acquiring skills.

Re-educating the educated youths is a glorious task great leader Chairman Mao has assigned us. We must firmly carry out this great strategic plan of Chairman Mao. To train revolutionary successors in line with the outlook of the vanguard force of the proletariat, and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we production team cadres must raise our consciousness of remolding our world outlook, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently and in a living way, go further to carry out the work of re-education, and strive to bring up socialist new men of a young generation!

* * *

Applying Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking in Knowing and Remolding Nature

by

Rusticated Educated Youths' Agricultural Technical Group,
Chichiaying Brigade, Niut'o Commune, Ku-an Hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 28, 1970)

A small number of rusticated educated youths of a production brigade learned to grow cotton in saline land by repeated experiments.--SCMP Ed.

Chichiaying brigade was formerly known as a poor brigade. Here, "saline land lay in the north of the village, low-lying land stretched in the west, and sands spread in the east." The natural conditions were poor and the outputs of grain and cotton were very low. To change this backwardness, the brigade organized us few rusticated educated youths to form an agricultural technical group to make experiments of scientific farming in and after 1965.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To win freedom in the field of nature, man has to apply natural science in learning about nature and in overcoming and remolding it." In the past few years, we have studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in approaching and remolding nature and gained a bumper harvest of both grain and cotton. Take cotton for example, its present output is about six times greater the record output in 1965. The poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "When people obey Chairman Mao's sayings, the crops will obey the people." "Farming depends on man, not on nature. When man works spiritedly, the land will give a greater yield."

The Factor of Man Comes First

At first, the brigade gave us a plot of saline land for use as experimental field. The few of us youngsters were firm in determination and immediately went into action. We brought cotton of a fine strain from another locality and grew it experimentally. We proposed and made first step and stumbled. The cotton saplings grew up irregularly, leaving gaps in the field.

To solve this problem, Comrade K'ou Wan-ts'ang, the brigade leader, got together with us to analyze the cause. We were of this opinion: "Cabbage seedlings can be transplanted. Why can't the cotton saplings be transplanted too?" We decided to grow cotton saplings by the method of transplanting.

As soon as this bold suggestion was put forward, it was opposed by the class enemy, who said, "A dead child cannot be recalled to life by crying, and a transplanted cotton sapling cannot grow. Transplanting cotton sapling is nonsense." Some people who put farming at the mercy of nature also shook their heads at hearing this. They said that they never saw cotton transplanting in their lives. In this situation, some comrades of our agricultural technical group also began to waver ideologically.

Can cotton be transplanted, after all? Can we do something which is not recorded in books? Comrade K'ou Wan-ts'ang organized us to study Chairman Mao's great teachings "Never forget class struggle" and "The decisive factor is man, not things." Chairman Mao's sayings brightened our eyes and pointed out to us the direction. We extensively presented on the table the class struggle in the course of cotton transplanting, uncovered the sinister conspiracy of the class enemies to sabotage scientific farming, criticized the conservative idea of "putting farming at the mercy of nature" and raised our consciousness. We deeply realized that: As between man and things, the factor of man is of primary importance. So long as we arm ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we can perform any miracle on earth.

With thinking enhanced, we brought the factor of man into full play in the course of cotton transplanting. There was in the farmland of our brigade a certain kind of alkali which was disadvantageous to the growth of newly transplanted cotton sapling. But after a period of adaptation, the cotton would grow normally. It was therefore necessary to prevent the cotton sapling from being damaged by this alkali in the course of adaptation.

We worked with united efforts to find a way to prevent damage by alkali. We found the method of spreading a layer of sand underneath the soil in which the cotton sapling grew. This solved the problem and brought success in cotton transplanting. We created the new record of obtaining 100 catties of ginned cotton per mow for the first time from the alkaline land in our village.

The next year, we popularized cotton transplanting in 1,000 mow of cotton fields. With the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants and in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, we walked 6 li to and back from the east to the west of the village to transplant cotton saplings of specified purity of strain and to a specified density of planting. We reaped a bumper harvest of cotton in a large area.

Taking the Initiative in Remolding Objective World

After making a success of transplanting of cotton sapling, we faced the challenge of boll weevils. Boll weevils meant a great damage to the growth of cotton and often caused decrease in production over large areas. Therefore, the boll weevils must be eliminated in order to secure a high yield of cotton.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "When you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will not know the laws governing it, or know how to do it, or be able to do it well." We realized that, to eliminate the boll weevil, it would be necessary to grasp the laws of its activity. To know the laws of the activity of the boll weevil, we obeyed Chairman Mao's teaching and went deep into the cotton fields to observe the laws of activity of the boll weevil. Agricultural technician Hsu Po-hsin displayed the spirit of fighting battles in succession, took no sleep in two days and two nights and kept close watch over the activity of the boll weevil.

After arduous efforts by the masses, we discovered that the boll weevil feared sunlight, so that it stayed on the upper side of the leaves at night and in the morning and hid on the under side of the leaves when it was hot at noon. Meanwhile, we also found that the boll weevil generally laid eggs at night which were hatched in five to seven days and the insects began to damage the leaves of the cotton plant. Thus, we adopted a fundamentally preventive measure in line with the laws of activity of the boll weevil: We sprayed insecticide on the upper side of the leave before 10 o'clock in the morning and on the under side after ten. We scored remarkable results and eventually eliminated the boll weevils completely.

Practice tells us that: To remold the objective world, we must first know the objective laws. Then we can take the initiative in remolding the objective world and bring the factor of man into better play.

Winning a New Leap Forward

What should we do to score further increase in production? We studied this question intensively. An old saying went: "If cotton is not planted before the rain season starts, the bolls do not grow in good time. Cotton should be planted when the date sprouts." If cotton was planted according to this old rule, the cotton would grow up too late, resulting in a decreased yield. To prevent this late growing of cotton, it was necessary to break with the old rule of "growing cotton when the date sprouted." We advanced the sowing of cotton seeds, thereby extending the frost-free period.

This gave rise to another question, that is, the contradiction between the growing season and the advanced sowing of seeds. Sowing seeds in advance might extend the frost-free period, but the low temperature of soil would impede the sprouting of cotton. What should we do? After studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, we realized that, before remolding the objective world, we must first have a correct knowledge of nature. There was an old saying: "Plants sprouting in winter face the sun." This told us that plants in the sun and sheltered from the wind began to sprout in winter. The soil was not absolutely cold. The temperature of the soil in the sun and sheltered from the wind was relatively high. Learning this law, we decided to develop the conscious activity of man and created conditions of high temperature in the soil of low temperature.

In spring this year, we adopted the method of "building ridges and spot-seeding" to raise the temperature of the soil and sowed seeds 15 days earlier in the year than in the past. The growth of cotton had not been impeded and results were scored as expected. This greatly advanced the "forming of the boll" and basically eliminated the belated forming of bolls. This meant a step forward from the "kingdom of necessity" to the "kingdom of freedom" in the understanding and remolding of the temperature of the soil.

To win further increase in production, it was also necessary to overcome the excessive development of the cotton tree. Otherwise, although the cotton seeds had been sowed early, the bolls could not form early and the seeds would sprout too late. Meanwhile, there were sufficient water and manure resources, so that the overcoming of the excessive development of the cotton plant appeared to be still more important. Unless this problem was solved, the good conditions of abundant water and manure would bring about bad results of excessive development of the plant and a decrease in production.

How should the excessive development of the plant be overcome so that the stem of the cotton plant could transmit abundant nourishment to feed the bolls? We learned this while watering the land: We can water the ridged fields very quickly if we water them one plot after another. If we don't water the plots one after another, the water in the irrigation trench will flow away, making it difficult to water the ridges on both sides of the trench.

This was also applicable to cotton growing. If growth of the cotton could be controlled artificially, making the stem transmit nourishment as in irrigating the ridged fields one after another, and nourishing the roots before letting the stalk grow up, wasn't it possible to overcome excessive development of the cotton plant and minimize the fall of bolls? To solve this problem, there must be a way to check the transmission of nourishment into the stem. But how should we check this transmission? This was an important problem.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man has to constantly sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." We visited some old poor and lower-middle peasants who had practical experience, told them what was in our minds and what difficulties we were facing, and sought assistance from them. We learned an old method of overcoming the excessive development of the plant by tilling the land deeply and wounding the root. Because the root was wounded directly, this excessive development of the plant might be checked but a high yield would be impossible. In our opinion, it would be better to "wound" the tip of the sprout than to wound the root. However, the aim of this wounding was to control the growth of the stem and not to stop it. With the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants and after making experiments, we adopted the method of "nipping the tip to control the growth," thereby controlling the excessive development of the vegetative parts of the cotton plant caused by abundant water and manure, stopping the fall of bolls caused by this excessive development, and making the bolls thrive. A bumper harvest was in sight. This meant another step forward from the "kingdom of necessity" to the "kingdom of freedom" in cotton field management.

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IRON AND STEEL

Maanshan Iron and Steel Company Relies on Own Efforts to Increase Production

(NCNA-English Hofei, Oct. 3, 1970)

maanshan iron and steel company workers in east china's anhwei province are improving equipment and making technical innovations in line with chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity."

they started a vigorous socialist emulation drive after the ninth party congress last year to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland. their achievements included stable and high production, good quality and low cost. the 1969 production plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

total industrial output value in the first eight months of this year was 45 per cent over the same 1969 period. the increase for the chief products of iron, steel and rolled steel was more than 80 per cent. new workshops are being put up and going into production one after another, all done by the workers themselves with great revolutionary enthusiasm.

the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians of the number one steel plant worked out a plan under the leadership of the revolutionary committee at the beginning of this year to increase output considerably. at first some people said: "the plant was set up many years ago. the equipment, work processes and production are as designed. if we want to turn out more, then we have to add workshops, workers and equipment." but revolutionary mass criticism swept away these conservative ideas and fired the workers with the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and to win. a mass movement began to find ways to use the equipment even better and improve it to raise production as planned.

the open hearth furnace was operated according to foreign procedures and there seemed no way to increase output. after breaking down foreign conventions and criticising the foreign processes, the workers created a new steel-making process in only two days without asking the state for a penny or adding a single worker. output per heat is raised by 54 per cent.

over 800 technical innovations centered on key problems in production have been made in the past year. these have increased the production of iron and steel and many new products have been turned out.

several ordinary workers in the power workshop studied and did research to produce an electrostatic precipitator for removing dust. this is the first of its kind in china. the invention blazes a new trail in gas purification in small and medium-sized blast furnaces with greater, faster, better and more economical results. it can be of great use in removing dust in other industrial departments as well.

miners of the kushan iron mine received help from fraternal departments in transforming their ordinary drilling machines into jet-piercing drills. this raised drilling efficiency over fifty fold.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi insisted on a strict division of labour between different departments

before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the production department ignored maintenance and repair while the maintenance and repair department did not worry about production. this limited the enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers. the maintenance and repair departments under the maanshan iron and steel company have worked hard and produced an 8-ton steel-making converter, 204-type bearings, silicon controlled rectifiers and other products since the beginning of this year. the company no longer turns to the state for machine parts. it is now basically self-sufficient in machine parts and is in a better position to increase iron and steel output.

maanshan was a small ramshackle iron smelting plant before liberation. when our great leader chairman mao went to maanshan on an inspection tour in 1958, he pointed out that there were very favourable conditions for turning it into a medium-sized iron and steel complex. the workers have profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao and so they launched a mass movement to raise output. they braved cold winter and not summer with the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle to move mountains, fill in marshes and lakes, install pipes and build smoke stacks. in something over three years, the iron and steel workers built a group of small and medium-sized blast furnaces, steel furnaces and steel rolling and coking plants. maanshan became an advanced unit in developing iron and steel production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

but liu shao-chi and his agents sabotaged production in maanshan by pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in an attempt to close down enterprises, they tried to do the same to the taochung iron mine of maanshan on the pretext that "the iron content of the ore is too low to work."

the workers did not yield to this sabotage and interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they suggested that a dressing plant be built to raise the quality of the ore and increase production. the capitalist-roaders in the company held back the designing and refused to allocate building workers, equipment and material. the workers followed chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare" by undertaking to design and build it at the same time themselves. they used stone slabs to make up for the lack of reinforced concrete in putting up the factory building. they repaired and assembled old and discarded equipment and parts in the absence of needed equipment. the dressing plant was built in a year's hard struggle. the workers thus smashed liu shao-chi's criminal scheme to sabotage iron and steel production, which was one of the crimes perpetrated by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line that the workers denounced during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the workers gained more revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative and this has helped raise iron and steel output.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Northwest China Production Brigade Transforms Sandy Waste into Farmland Through Hard Work

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 4, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the yangchiaopan production brigade in chingpien county of shensi province, northwest china, have transformed several hundred hectares of barren sandy land into farmland with criss-cross ditches and tree belts that gives high stable yields. this was achieved through protracted hard struggle, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of yenan, former revolutionary centre.

the brigade's per hectare grain yield reached 3.08 tons in 1966, surpassing the target set by the national programme for agricultural development, and rose to 3.52 tons in 1969. since 1966, the brigade has delivered as tax and sold to the state 425 tons of grain. its collective grain reserve is 165 tons. it has become a pace-setter in the sand-storm areas in the national movement to learn from tachai.

the brigade is located on the southern edge of the big maowusu desert north of the great wall. the fierce northwest wind caused the shifting sand to move southward every winter and spring burying many houses, large tracts of farmland and villages. many poor peasants in the old society were forced to flee from their villages to find a living elsewhere. yangchiaopan was known in history as a populated area. but by the time of liberation, only some 20 to 30 households of poor and lower-middle peasants still lived there, tilling some 13 hectares of sandy land on mountain slopes as tenants of landlords. the per hectare yield was only 375 to 450 kilogrammes. the peasants were poverty-stricken and had longed for generations to eliminate both the burdens of landlord exploitation and shifting sand.

the workers' and peasants' red army led by the great leader chairman mao victoriously arrived in northern shensi in 1935 after the 12,500-kilometre long march and set up a revolutionary base there. the poor and lower-middle peasants of yangchiaopan were emancipated. under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, they enthusiastically sent their kinsmen to the front to support the revolutionary war and at the same time, began to fight against the sandy waste for the improvement of production. the leading member of the yangchiaopan party organization and village head at that time, sheng chan-hai, following chairman mao's teachings, mobilized the party members and poor and lower-middle peasants to set up a mutual aid group for sand control. they built irrigation projects to bring in water and silt to improve some of the sandy land. as a result they increased grain output which was a contribution to supporting the revolutionary war. our great leader chairman mao commended them in 1942.

following chairman mao's great teaching "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory", the poor and lower-middle peasants of yangchiaopan put forward the slogan "march toward desert and wrest grain from desert" after the war of liberation was won on a nationwide scale in 1949. they waged an all-round struggle to transform the sandy waste. the leadership of the party organization guided the local people in studying chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

this increased their confidence that they could tame the desert by hard struggle.

Old poor peasant sheng chan-hai and several other poor and lower-middle peasants often went to the banks of the lu river in the northern part of the village to observe carefully the relationship between water and sand. they noticed that the flooding of the sandy hollows filled them with silt and that the water of the lu river washed away the sand on its banks in the high water season and widened the river bed. thus sandy land became fertile after being submerged by river water for a period of time. they became convinced that water could wash away the sand and flood could deposit silt on it. thus they found a new way of turning a desert into fertile fields.

the party organization decided to build a dam in the upper reaches of the lu river seven and half a kilometre from the village and dig canals to lead in water to wash away the sand. the peasants pooled their funds and worked with their own tools and, surmounting every difficulty, built the dam and canals. they also grew many plants alongside the canals and on adjoining sand dunes to withstand windstorms, check shifting sand and consolidate the banks of the canals. after one year of hard effort they used water to level more than 50 sand dunes and bring silt to over 20 hectares of sandy land. good crops grow on such land.

their preliminary success greatly strengthened their confidence in fighting the elements. following the establishment of the people's commune, they started a bigger project. over the past ten years and more, they have built with their own hands two dams, a flood prevention dam, a culvert and canals with a combined length of 25 kilometres to conduct water to level some 1,000 sand dunes and bring silt to 266 hectares of sandy land. they also planted 266 hectares of tree shelter belts and forests of economic value. in this way they turned the sandy waste into an oasis verdant with trees. tree nurseries, horse ranches and brick and tile works have been set up by the brigade. it has tractors and sowing machines and its collective economy is constantly expanding. the members have built housing which comes to more than 600 new rooms. their income has increased and their living standards have greatly improved.

acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines ran through the battle to transform the sandy waste. after the liberation, the yangchiaopan masses kept to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line under the leadership of the party branch and scored remarkable achievement in turning sandy waste into farmland. but the vicious wind of "san tzu yi pao" (see note) stirred up by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi reached yangchiaopan in 1962. by that time, yangchiaopan had built up a dam in the upper reaches of the lu river to conduct water to transform a large tract of sandy land. to aid socialist construction, some commune members suggested that they should display the spirit of continuing the revolution and build a dam in the lower reaches of the river as well to transform the sandy land there. the secretary of the brigade party branch chan li-wu and the veteran party members sheng chan-hai and liu hsiang and others backed up the suggestions and led the masses to go to the constructionsite.

a bad fellow who had usurped the post of deputy county head found that yangchiaopan was not carrying out "san tzu yi pao" as he had ordered. he flared up and used his power to

remove chan li-wu from post and let a person with strong capitalist tendencies take over the leadership of the party branch. the work of transforming the sandy waste into farmland was stopped and production fell down as well.

in the autumn of 1962, our great leader chairman mao issued the fighting call "never forget class struggle". this gave the yangchiaopan party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants new courage. they rose up to resist the capitalist tendency. chan li-wu was elected again branch secretary by the party members of this production brigade. the battle to transform sandy land was renewed.

our great leader chairman mao issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964. the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants further armed the yangchiaopan people. there were many difficulties in building a dam 4 metres high and 20 metres long and digging a long canal in the lower reaches of the lu river. but the yangchiaopan people took tachai as their example and repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts". they were determined to work with their own hands and not to ask the state for help. without a technician, chan li-wu and some poor and lower-middle peasants became "peasant technicians" in the designing and arranging of the work. lacking cement, they tried to produce it. lacking masons, some youngsters went to learn. after a hard struggle, they finally built the dam well. but still greater difficulties faced them. the canal was blocked by a huge cliff and they had to excavate a tunnel 200 metres long for the water to pass through. they started the work from both ends so as to finish the task before the spring farming. they had no instruments and did not know surveying. but people armed with mao tsetung thought have inexhaustible wisdom. they pooled their wisdom and efforts to devise ways to excavate from both ends and the water flowed in time.

in the struggle to bring sand under control, old party member sheng chan-nai carried forward the revolutionary spirit of yenan, the old revolutionary centre of the chinese revolution. doing one good thing after another for the revolution, he shows himself to be a vigorous fighter of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. every dam, every canal and every tract of new farm of the brigade contains the wisdom and effort of this communist in his sixties. defying hardship and death in the struggle, he appeared wherever there was danger. one spring day, he felt into an ice hole while breaking the ice in preparation for irrigating the farms. he climbed out, wrung the water out of his clothes and went on working. one summer night when he was observing the flood waters of the river, he was afraid that the dam could not stand the pressure and decided to lift a sluice-gate to release some of the water. as he was lifting the gate, a job usually done by two people, he was drawn into the deep river by a sweeping torrent. he was washed away and finally caught by a stack of tree branches used to protect the dyke. he rose to his feet and vomitted. but he soon left to inspect the canals. sheng chan-nai, who has devoted himself over the past 30 years to the arduous struggle of bringing the sand under control, is praised by the masses as the "living example of the yenan revolutionary spirit".

vice-chairman lin piao says: "the people are the makers of history. once they master mao tsetung thought, they will become the wisest and the most courageous people, capable of exerting inexhaustible strength exclamation" the victory

of the yangchiaopan people in fighting sand fully demonstrates this truth. now the masses are deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai. they are determined to bring into fuller play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and to double the acreage of farmland and afforested area.

note:

"san tzu yi pao" means: the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

RURAL TRANSPORT

East China Province Extends Rural Transport Service

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 4, 1970)

rural bus service has been extended in kiangsu province, east china, by making full use of vehicles. the transport workers have done this in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

people can now travel on 3,700 kilometres of bus routes that go to 39 cities and county seats and many rural stops. the poor and lower-middle peasants appreciate the service. it has helped strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and promote the flow of goods between city and countryside.

the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi influenced some transport enterprises before the great proletarian cultural revolution. they said that rural bus services brought less profit and they limited such service. this caused inconvenience to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the kiangsu transport workers have used mao tsetung thought as their weapon to expose liu shao-chi's doctrine of "putting money in command" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist nonsense that he spread. they now serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers more consciously.

suchou revolutionary bus workers went to people's communes and production brigades along the bus routes to gather opinions. there is a limited number of buses and personnel but the workers have done their best to open more rural bus routes to people's communes and production brigades.

the experience of the suchou bus transport company has spread all over kiangsu and prompted other companies to expand their bus service. bus routes in some areas cover a whole county or link counties with major highway and river ports. in other areas, the routes radiate from county towns to surrounding rural people's communes and production brigades. more bus stops have been added and passengers do not have to wait long. most of people's communes, production brigades, crop and forestry farms, mines, rural hospitals and other populated places in the countryide have bus stops. the distance between stops is generally three

kilometres. a network of bus routes in chiangpu county now radiates from the county town to all the county's rural communes and there are bus stops at about half of the production brigades.

the kiangsu transport workers make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and keep improving their service. they have profound proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. the bus drivers stop immediately to take on older people, sick people, women carrying children and other people who flag the bus. this is a great convenience for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

AGRICULTURE

Rice Transplanters in Wide Use in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

farm machinery is being more widely used in china in response to chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." rice transplanters are in use over large areas of the country since the great proletarian cultural revolution. more are being used this year than in any other year. the increase in manually operated rice transplanters compared with 1966 is more than four-fold. power-driven rice transplanters are in serial production.

although rice is one of china's staple crops, rice growing had to be done by hand for thousands of years. there was always a shortage of manpower when the rice had to be transplanted. china's peasants have long wanted mechanization of rice transplanting and other work on paddy fields. this is also necessary to expand socialist agricultural production and to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the fundamental guarantee for mechanization of farming is to put proletarian politics in command, firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines and arm the masses with mao tsetung thought. mechanization must be guided by the ideological revolutionization of men. experience in various places illustrates this point.

wuming county of kwangsi chuang autonomous region aroused the enthusiasm of the masses by leading them in the study of chairman mao's relevant instructions and in the revolutionary mass criticism undertaken in the course of mechanizing rice transplanting. this hastened the mechanization. the whole county has raised the number of rice transplanters in use from 90 before the great proletarian cultural revolution to 8,000 now. machine-transplanted acreage rose from a few hundred hectares to 30,000 hectares, which accounts for 70 per cent of the rice-growing area.

a drive to emulate this pace-setting county in mechanizing rice transplanting has spread to many counties, communes and brigades in the rice-growing areas this year. a number of counties, communes and brigades in china have mechanized most of their rice transplanting.

chuchou county in hunan province had only five rice transplanters in 1966 and now has more than 3,700; the area

transplanted by machines reached 4,300 hectares, five times last year's amount.

the yenmen brigade of kuanchi commune of taiho county, kiangsi province, had only one rice transplanter last year. now each of its teams has transplanters. the machine-transplanted area comes to 70 per cent of the early rice fields.

the wider use of transplanters opens prospects for greater mechanization of paddy field farming, step by step. rice is now transplanted in six or seven day, as against 15 to 20 days when done by hand. this field work can now be done quickly and well. the manpower saved could meet the need for intensive cultivation and greater diversification of the economy. the masses want to press forward and introduce rice cultivators, harvesters and threshers so that more field work is mechanized. many counties, people's communes and production brigades in the famous grain-producing areas in the pearl river and yangtze deltas and along rivers and lakes use machines to plough the paddy fields and thresh and process rice. some places have started to use rice harvesters on a trial basis. nearly half the paddy fields in kwangtung province use semi-mechanized threshers. electric ploughs are used on 60 per cent of the paddy fields in chiahsing county, chekiang province. the county has changed from single to double cropping. shanghai peasants have introduced tractors for ploughing and harrowing. most of their fields now grow three crops a year instead of two. they have increased output of grain and cotton enormously.

the fundamental way to mechanize rice production with greater, faster, better and more economical results is to mobilize the masses, undertake all-out mass movements and keep to the policies of self-reliance and hard struggle, following the example of tachai production brigade. the farm machinery workers have denounced the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents and corrected the former erroneous practice of depending on big plants alone to make farm machines.

these workers are helping organize coordination among the small factories in counties and people's communes to make rice transplanters. barriers between industrial branches are broken down and enthusiasm of local industry is brought into full play. they act in line with chairman mao's teaching "if only the leadership at the higher levels sets the tasks well and gives the lower levels a free hand to overcome difficulties by their own efforts, the problem will be solved and, indeed, solved in a more satisfactory way."

chuchou county of hunan province has mobilized the county's farm machinery factories and the people's commune farm tools workshops to produce transplanters so as to mechanize farming as chairman mao has urged. they made 2,500 manually operated transplanters and over 40 power-driven transplanters within one year by self-reliance and starting with indigenous methods.

huiyang county in kwangtung province organized all the farm machinery factories, sugar refineries, timber yards and the people's commune and production brigade workshops and handicrafts. they made over 300 hand transplanters in four months. the local factories producing transplanters in kwangtung have increased from five to 110. the province has produced one and a half times as many transplanters as last year. many other places have also made various kinds of animal-drawn or power-driven transplanters by their own efforts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "Shachiapang"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

comrade abdyl kellezi and the albanian government economic delegation he is leading this evening saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" staged by the peking opera troupe of peking.

accompanying them in seeing the performance were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including tai chi-fa, hsieh huai-teh, wang an-chu and chung yu-yi.

as abdyl kellezi and other albanian comrades entered the theatre, the audience clapped hands warmly to welcome them.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chairman of Council of Ministers of Burma Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a telegram from ne win, chairman of the council of ministers of the union of burma, who greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the telegram reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking:

on behalf of the government and the people of the union of burma and on my own behalf, i am pleased to extend to your excellency and through you to the government and the people of the people's republic of china felicitations and sincere good wishes on the occasion of your national day.

ne win,
chairman of the council of ministers of the union of burma

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Samdech Penn Nouth and Vice President Kang Ryang Uk in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 2, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress who has come here to tender condolences on the death of president gamal abdel nasser, today went to the cambodian and korean embassies in the united arab republic separately to see samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present separately at the meetings were sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and kwon hui gyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kim yong sun, korean ambassador to the u.a.r.

also present were ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to the u.a.r.

the meetings proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Freighter Holds National Day Reception in Vancouver

(NCNA-English Vancouver, Oct. 1, 1970)

canadian friends of various circles and many patriotic overseas chinese attended a reception held on board the chinese freighter "dong feng" on september 30, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the 10,000-ton class ocean-going freighter "dong feng" which was designed and built all by china herself, arrived at the port of vancouver again on september 29 after crossing the pacific.

among the guests at the reception were the leading official of the port authorities of vancouver and representatives of some canadian enterprises.

wang hsi-cheng, political commissar of "dong feng", addressed the reception. he dwelt on the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, and praised the canadian friends and patriotic overseas chinese for their effort to promote friendship between the people of the two countries. during the reception, the guests and hosts talked of the excellent international situation today and drank repeated toasts to the long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

shown at the reception were the chinese colour documentary "the great victory of mao tsetung thought" and the feature film "mine warfare".

CHINA AND CEYLON

New Ceylonese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

r.l.a.i. karannagoda, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of ceylon to the people's republic of china, arrived here by plane today.

General Secretary of Ceylon Communist Party N. Sanmugathasan Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a letter of greetings from comrade n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, expressing heartiest greetings on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter reads:

central committee, communist party of china, peking.

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, please permit us on behalf of the central committee of the ceylon communist party and all our members as well as the revolutionary movement in ceylon to convey to the 750 million chinese people, their government, their great and correct communist party and its incomparably great leader and the greatest marxist-leninist of our era, comrade mao tsetung, our heartiest greetings and wishes for greater successes in future.

by leading the chinese revolution, through its long and tortuous path, to nation-wide victory, by establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in the most populous country in the world and by safeguarding and strengthening this dictatorship of the proletariat through the great proletarian cultural revolution and thereby preventing the restoration of capitalism as had happened in the soviet union and by carrying the socialist revolution through to its end, the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung at its head has shown the correct revolutionary path to the whole world. marxism-leninism has today been developed to the stage of mao tsetung thought.

marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought today illuminates the path of the national liberation struggles in asia, africa and latin america and of the revolutionaries throughout the world. china has become the centre of world revolution. the historic may 20th call of comrade mao tsetung to the peoples of the world to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors

and all their running dogs as well as the recent communique issued after the second meeting of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china have given a further impetus to the world revolutionary movement.

we pledge to master mao tsetung thought and to apply it to the concrete revolutionary situation in ceylon.

we pledge to work to unite all forces that can be united under the leadership of the working class, to bring about the overthrow by force of foreign imperialism, feudalism and local reaction. we pledge to contribute our might towards the building of an international revolutionary united front against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

we hail the victories in socialist construction already achieved by the chinese people and their communist party and wish them still further successes.

we wish the leader of the great chinese people and the international working class comrade mao tsetung, a long life to guide the world revolution to success.

yours fraternally,
n. sanmugathasan (signed)
general secretary,
ceylon communist party.

september 30, 1970.

Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 2, 1970)

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, held a reception here on the evening of october 1 warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 500 guests attending the reception were h.n.g. fernando, chief justice, and many other officials of the ceylon government.

n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, and s.w. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association, were present at the reception.

also present were diplomatic envoy of various countries to ceylon.

the reception proceeded in a very warm and cordial atmosphere. many guests at the reception warmly greeted china's national day and her great achievements scored in the past 21 years under the leadership of chairman mao. they wished a long, long life to chairman mao.

on the morning of october 1, tikiri banda ilangaratne, acting head of the government and minister of foreign and internal trade, together with felix dias bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs; t.b. subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs; leslie simon goonewardene, minister of communications; colvin r. de silva, minister of plantation industry and constitutional affairs; hector seneratn banda kobbskaduwa,

minister of agriculture and lands; george rajapakse, minister of fisheries; weligama polwatte ariyadasa, minister of health; r.s. perera, minister of information and broadcasting; t.b. tennekoon, minister of social services; semage saiman kulatilake, minister of cultural affairs; pieter keuneman, minister of housing and building; r.d. senanayake, acting minister of planning and employment; bernard soysa, acting minister of finance; and m.s. alif, director of cabinet affairs, called at the chinese embassy extending warm congratulations to chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching on the occasion of china's national day.

on the same day, people from all walks of life of ceylon began pouring into the chinese embassy in the early morning to greet the occasion. the reception hall of the embassy was full of flower baskets and bouquets presented by the congratulators. some greeting cards were inscribed with: "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" "wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" and "wish china more and greater successes exclamation"

CHINA AND COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Albanian, Korean, Vietnamese Comrades in Cairo Separately Meet Kuo Mo-jo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 2, 1970)

spiro koleka, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, and kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, both having come here to tender condolences on the death of president gamal abdel nasser, went to the chinese embassy in the united arab republic separately yesterday to see kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

dang thi, vice-chairman of the state planning commission of the democratic republic of viet nam, and le quang chanh, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, went to the chinese embassy in the united arab republic today to meet kuo mo-jo.

present separately at the meetings were: bilbil klosi, secretary of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania; ajet simixhiu, albanian ambassador to the u.a.r.; kwon hui gyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea; kim yong sun, korean ambassador to the u.a.r.; tran van so, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to the u.a.r.; and truong binh, ambassador of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the u.a.r. ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to the u.a.r., were also present.

all the meetings proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to People's Republic of Congo Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 2, 1970)

chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo wang yu-tien gave a reception here yesterday evening in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 450 guests attending the reception were: charles ngouto, representative of the congolese state council and minister of social affairs, health and labour; major yhomby opango joachim, commander of the army garrisoned in brazzaville; ngalibali lambert, mayor of brazzaville; anatole khondo, general secretary of the congolese trade unions confederation; captain mouassiposso pascal, deputy commander of the ground forces of the national people's army; members of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and other high government officials.

at the reception, many of the congolese friends sincerely wished the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao a long, long life and wished his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao good health and a long life.

a congolese friend said that the road of revolution traversed by the chinese people is one to be followed by the oppressed nations and people throughout the world and that the victory of the chinese people is a victory for the world people, a victory of the invincible mao tsetung thought. the invincible mao tsetung thought which is universally applicable is an effective weapon for the people of the world in their liberation struggle.

many congolese friends who had visited china talked joyfully about the deep impressions of their visits. one of them said: it was the greatest happiness in his life that he had been received by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, two months ago. he said that he was overjoyed to see chairman mao in good health. chairman mao is also the great leader of the world people, he added. he sincerely wished chairman mao a long, long life.

many of the congolese friends, cherishing boundless respect for chairman mao, repeatedly sang in chinese "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and shouted in chinese "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the congolese-chinese friendship exclamation"

the reception proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. both the guests and hosts proposed toasts to the steady consolidation and development of the friendship and friendly cooperation between the two countries, and to new victory in the chinese and congolese people's common struggle against imperialism.

Congolese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a message of greetings from marien ngouabi, president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking,

his excellency chairman mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am very happy to extend, on behalf of the congolese people rallying around the congolese party of labour, the warmest greetings to your excellency, to the heroic chinese people and the glorious communist party of china.

this festival will deepen the militant affection and admiration which the congolese people cherish for the chinese people and your excellency.

today, as you have taught us to so correctly, a new upsurge of the struggle against imperialism is emerging throughout the world. the exemplary role of the chinese revolution and the genuine source of teaching of your brilliant thinking strengthen our determination to struggle and to win.

the chinese revolution, developed by the great proletarian cultural revolution and strengthened by the victorious holding of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, is most dear and most precious for us. the chinese revolution has persuaded our people, embarking on the road of independent development, to proceed to study the works of your excellency.

convinced of the further development of the militant and fighting friendship between the chinese and congolese peoples, i would like to request your excellency to accept my most sincere and best wishes for your long life and good health. at the same time, on behalf of the congolese people, i wish the chinese people more brilliant victories in the cause of world revolution, in the realization of their noble ideal of peace and progress and in the building of a powerful and prosperous socialist china.

may the people of our two countries unite more closely and advance together in the anti-imperialist struggle.

with the highest esteem

major marien ngouabi,
president of the central
committee of the congolese
party of labour

october 2, 1970, brazzaville

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in Cuba Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 2, 1970)

a reception warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was given here yesterday evening by li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cuba.

among the more than 600 guests present on the occasion were major faure chomon, minister of transport; raul roa, minister of foreign affairs; major jesus montane oropesa, minister of communications; marcelo fernandez, minister of foreign trade; major jose ramon silva, chief of the political department of the armoured army corps; major manuel diaz gonzalez, chief of the department of external relations of the ministry of revolutionary armed forces; and enrique hart, president of the supreme court.

also present were high-ranking officials of various government departments of cuba, leading members of mass organizations, friendly personages from various circles, friends from other latin american countries and patriotic chinese nationals residing in cuba.

foreign diplomatic envoys in cuba were also present.

many friends at the reception warmly praised the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the tremendous successes won by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china. they pointed out that these are great victories for mao tsetung thought. many friends time and again toasted a long, long life to chairman mao.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Finland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming gave a reception on the evening of october 1 to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a helsinki report.

among the more than 500 guests present at the reception were: rafael paasio, speaker of parliament; vaino leskinen, foreign minister; olavi mattila, minister without portfolio; artturi jamsen, minister of internal affairs; jaakko itala, minister of education; antti hannikainen, president of the supreme court; aarne nuorvala, president of the supreme administrative court; teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki; jussi saukkonen, chairman of the city council of helsinki; high-ranking officers and senior officials of the government as well as people of all circles.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to finland were also present.

present also at the reception were responsible members of the trade representation of the democratic people's republic of korea and the information bureau of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. all the responsible members of the association of helsinki marxist-leninists and the leading members of the finnish committee in support of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and responsible members of the finland-china society attended the reception too. responsible members of the chinese freighter "jining" anchoring at kotka port also came to attend the reception.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. during their conversation, both ambassador shih tzu-ming and finnish foreign minister leskinen expressed the wish for further development of the friendly relations between china and finland.

many finnish friends extended warm congratulations on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and talked elatedly of the great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction which the chinese people have achieved under the guidance of the great mao tsetung thought. the great victories of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the rapid development of china's industrial and agricultural production and science and technology were praised by friends. some friends pointed out especially that the launching of china's first man-made earth satellite was a fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and showed china's new level in science and technology. many friends warmly acclaimed chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20 and china's great achievements as a great encouragement to them. they wished chairman mao good health and a long life and wished the chinese people new and more brilliant successes in the 1970's.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador to France Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 2, 1970)

chinese ambassador to france nuang chen gave a reception on the evening of september 30 in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by more than 1,500 people including french personages of various circles and friendly people from other european countries.

among the french government officials and high-ranking officers attending the reception were paul de gentile, foreign affairs adviser and representative of prime minister jacques chaban-delmas; andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development; jacques duhamel, minister of agriculture; leo hamon, secretary of state to the prime minister and government spokesman; jean louis tinaud, secretary of state to the minister of state for relations with parliament; major general etcheverry, representative of the chief of staff of the armed forces

general michael fourquet; general jacques baeuvallet, general secretary of the general secretariat of national defence; and admiral la haye, inspector general of the navy.

maurice couve de murville, former french prime minister, attended the reception.

also present were xuan thuy, government minister of the democratic republic of viet nam now in france; nguyn. thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; and chau seng, minister charged with special missions, chan youran, minister of popular education and youth, and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, of the cambodian royal government of national union.

diplomatic envoys of many foreign countries in france also attended the reception.

present also were maurice baumont, honorary chairman, and charles bettelheim, chairman, of the france-china friendship society; adolphe franck, president of the luxemburg-china friendship association; madame marthe huysmans and xavier relecom, leading members of the belgium-china association.

guests and friends at the reception expressed warm greetings on this glorious festival of the people's republic of china and enthusiastically acclaimed the magnificent successes achieved by the chinese people on all fronts during the past 21 years under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. many friends expressed their boundless love and esteem for chairman mao and heartily wished him a long, long life.

a 72-year old retired worker who came from another province specially for the reception stated emotionally: "chairman mao brings hope to mankind in our era. under his leadership, new china has made winged progress in the past 21 years. she now possesses nuclear arms. she has launched a man-made earth satellite. these achievements make me happy and elated. these are great victories of the chinese people, great victories of mao tsetung thought."

a palestinian friend warmly praised the chinese people for their firm support to the cause of liberation of the palestinian people.

an atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from indira gandhi, prime minister of india, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i convey, on behalf of the government of india and my own, our sincere felicitations and cordial greetings to your excellency and to the government and the people of china.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Revolutionaries Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a message of greetings from iranian revolutionaries. the message said: on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, "on behalf of the iranian proletariat and people, we extend to you, the great communist party of china and the heroic chinese people our warmest and most cordial greetings".

the message said: "the history since the founding of new china is a history in which mao tsetung thought has armed the broad masses of the people." it pointed out that for half a century, "chairman mao tsetung has inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage."

the message said: "in order to seize political power, the chinese proletariat has waged the most arduous, protracted and complex revolutionary war, overthrown the rule of imperialism feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and founded the people's republic of china. this is a great historic event after the october revolution. it has produced and is still producing tremendous influence on the history of the world revolutionary movement."

the message went on: "in the past 21 years, holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the 700 million heroic chinese people continued to make revolution and to march forward, smashed all schemes of the domestic class enemies and of the imperialists headed by the u.s. imperialists and the modern revisionists with the soviet revisionists as the centre and have built china into a consolidated red base of the world revolution."

the message continued: "china's great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung is a great historic event. the chinese proletariat has proclaimed to the world proletariat: it is imperative to arm itself with mao tsetung thought, to continue the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to resolutely prevent china from changing her political colour. this great revolution is a strategic offensive launched by the proletariat on the bourgeoisie, a strategic offensive launched by the revolutionary forces on the counter-revolutionary forces."

the message pointed out: "the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought mao tsetung thought to the people of the whole world. hundreds of millions of people have rapidly armed themselves with mao tsetung thought in their struggles against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction."

the message said: "'revolution is the main trend in the world today.' the great call 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' issued by chairman mao tsetung on may 20, 1970 is a great programme for the hundreds of millions of the oppressed and exploited people the world over in their unity to fight against the most ferocious enemy -- u.s. imperialism. in response to this great call, the broad masses of the people in the world have now brought about a new upsurge in the anti-u.s. struggle. the people's war in asia, africa and latin america, and the struggle of the peoples of north america, western europe and oceania are heavily pounding at u.s. imperialism. it is finding its going tougher and tougher. meanwhile, soviet social-imperialism has increasingly revealed its true features and is becoming more and more isolated."

"prior to the national day, the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china was held. this is a happy event of the chinese people and the people throughout the world. a new high tide is rising in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. in accordance with chairman mao tsetung's teachings, hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers are liberating philosophy from the classroom and using it to transform the world," said the message.

it went on: "the existence of the powerful red china with advanced industry and science and technology, rich harvests in agriculture for eight years running, and an invincible people's army well prepared against war, is a tremendous inspiration to the people of the world."

the message said: "the socialist red china with a population of 700 million armed with mao tsetung thought under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as its leader and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader is a great rear area and base of the world revolution."

the message concluded with the slogans "long live the people's republic of china, the solid bulwark of the world revolution exclamation" "long live the militant unity of the chinese and iranian peoples exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "a long, long life to chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the people of the world exclamation"

CHINA AND IRAQ

President of Iraq Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from ahmed hassan al bakr, president of the iraqi republic, on the occasion of the chinese national day. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to convey to your excellency, on behalf of the government and people of iraq, and in my own name, my sincere felicitations and best wishes for your health and happiness and for the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

ahmed hassan al bakr,
president of the republic of iraq

october 1, 1970, baghdad

Delegation of Iraqi Teachers' Union Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

the delegation of the iraqi teachers' union led by doctor najeh mohammed el-rawi, president of the union, left here for home by plane today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the delegation were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yi and lin ai-li.

othman hussein al-ani, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in china, was present.

during their stay in peking the delegation visited various units including tsinghua university, a factory and a rural people's commune. it also visited kwangchow, nanchang, shanghai and nanking.

CHINA AND ITALY

General Secretary Fosco Dinucci of Italian Communist Party (M-L) Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the central committee of the communist party of china have received from comrade fosco dinucci, general secretary of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist), a message of warm greetings on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

chairman mao tsetung

vice-chairman lin piao

the central committee of the communist party of china -- peking

the central committee of the communist party (marxist-leninist) of italy, on behalf of all her members and the working class, the peasant masses and all the other working people of italy, greets the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china is celebrated at a time when a new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction of china. the dictatorship of the proletariat in china is more consolidated than ever. on the basis of the magnificent victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao, and in response to the great call of chairman mao "unite to win still greater victories", the party, the people and the army have won splendid successes in carrying out the tasks set forth by the historic ninth party congress and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the mass movement of the entire people for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and the extensive mass revolutionary criticism to sweep away the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade and traitor liu shao-chin, are advancing and developing irresistibly in depth, enhancing continuously the level of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on the part of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of the people and giving a powerful impetus to revolution and production. an excellent situation prevails over the entire economic front. in response to chairman mao's solemn call "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," the chinese people's liberation army, the masses of the militia and all the other people of china are intensifying their preparedness against war. china towers as an impregnable bulwark of socialism and world revolution.

the excellent situation of the world revolution increasingly proves the correctness of the scientific thesis advanced by chairman mao that "revolution is the main trend in the world today." in response to chairman mao's great call, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their

running dogs exclamation", the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia win one new victory after another in people's war, the palestinian and other arab people persevere in their valiant armed struggle, people's war develops daily in asia, africa and latin america, and revolutionary struggle intensifies in europe and in the heartland of imperialism the united states. u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism are beset with growing difficulties at home and abroad, become more isolated daily and are besieged by the revolutionary people everywhere.

while imperialism and social-imperialism are heading for total collapse, the international communist movement which rallies round china under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung and albania under the leadership of the glorious albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha are being consolidated and strengthened. holding aloft the red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the genuine marxist-leninist parties of various countries have made great achievements in the struggle against imperialism headed by the united states, against modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and against all reaction.

the italian communist party (marxist-leninist), applying the marxist-leninist principles to the concrete reality of our country and fighting resolutely against revisionism either overtly right or disguised as "ultra-left", struggles for standing at the front of the masses and shouldering more and more resolutely the role of the vanguard of the proletariat. our party has time and again been persecuted by bourgeois reaction and has been tempered in the acute class struggle which has made workers, farm labourers, poor peasants, labouring youth and students throw themselves into the daily advancing struggle; it fights for founding and consolidating the unity of the marxist-leninists in the party; it fights for realizing the broadest popular unity on the basis of its mass line, for realizing through the united front policy the broadest unity of all revolutionary forces in the struggle to the end against imperialism, revisionism, and all reaction for the victory of proletarian revolution, and for socialism in italy.

the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) fights for reinforcing the international communist movement, for exposing and smashing the deceitful manoeuvre of the revisionists designed to erase the line of demarcation between marxism-leninism and revisionism, for strengthening the militant unity of the fraternal marxist-leninist parties, and for carrying the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction through to the end.

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

long live the glorious communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation

the central committee
general secretary fosco dinucci

rome, september 20, 1970

CHINA AND KENYA

President of Kenya Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency premier chou en-lai

the people's republic of china

peking:

on the occasion of your country's national day, i take this opportunity to convey to your excellency and through you to your countrymen greetings and congratulations.

i look forward to greater cooperation between our two countries for the mutual benefit of our people.

jomo kenyatta,
president of the republic of kenya

september 30, 1970, nairobi

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Great Victories of Chinese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1970)

the "voice of the malayan revolution" radio in an article on september 30 warmly hailed the great victories scored by the chinese people guided by great mao tsetung thought in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the article said: "in the first year of the great 1970's, the working class, the poor and lower middle peasants and the revolutionary intellectuals of china firmly adhere to and carry out the general line put forth by chairman mao, 'going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism', and comprehensively carry out the principle, 'grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war'. they have armed their heads with mao tsetung thought, vigorously gripped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and achieved unprecedentedly brilliant successes on the industrial, agricultural, scientific and technological and various other fronts."

the article said: "all the victories won by china on the industrial and agricultural fronts are the results of the firm adherance to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and are the great victories of mao tsetung thought."

the article said: "the chinese people guided by the great teaching of chairman mao on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat are making strenuous efforts to make good the revolutionization in thinking, and are resolutely following chairman mao's teaching, 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people'. by doing so, they have attained great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction which are immense encouragement and great support to the revolutionary cause of the world and of the malayan people."

in conclusion, the article said: "the people of malaya warmly hail the great victories of the chinese people. we want to take the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army as our models, vigorously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism and its running dogs, the razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique, so as to make their own contribution to the common struggle of the world people against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Traore Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, has received a message of warm greetings from moussa traore, president of the national liberation military committee, head of state and premier of the government of the republic of mali, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking,

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of october 1, 1970, i take special pleasure in extending to you, on behalf of the malian people, the national liberation military committee and the government of the republic, the warmest felicitation on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. we take this happy opportunity to express to the great people's republic of china our high appreciation and sincere gratitude for the important contribution she continues to make to the liberation struggle of the world people, to the building of new-born countries, and to the safeguarding and maintaining of peace and international security. mali, which has since independence the advantage of maintaining the most privileged relations with her, cannot but rejoice over the highly positive outcome of the great cultural revolution. the great successes in all fields that your people have achieved in less than a quarter of a century under the wise and dynamic leadership of your great leader chairman mao tsetung have won today the admiration of their friends and respect of international imperialism. the day is certainly not far off when the legitimate and imprescriptible rights of the people's republic of china are restored in the international community. it is with this conviction that i, in the name of the people of mali,

the national liberation military committee, the government of the republic and in my own name, most sincerely wish you happiness and the great chinese people success.

with high considerations,

lieutenant moussa traore,
president of the national
liberation military committee,
head of state and premier of
the government

/ october 1, 1970, kourouba

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 1, 1970)

meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, gave a reception yesterday evening warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 300 guests present at the reception were joseph mara, member of the national liberation military committee (c.m.l.n.) and minister of justice of mali; kissima doukara, c.m.l.n. member and chief of the military office of the ministry of defence, interior and security; benitieni fofana, minister of public health; and yaya bagayogo, minister of national education, youth and sports.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in mali were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

the malian friends attending the reception warmly greeted the brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction achieved by the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao. they said that the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china constitutes a great encouragement for the revolutionary peoples of asia, africa and latin america who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism. they highly appraised the friendship between the chinese and malian peoples and expressed their hope for a further development of the sino-malian friendship and cooperation.

the malian friends praised photos put on display at the reception showing china's achievements in socialist construction. they pointed out that the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought fear no difficulty and are capable of creating miracles never known before in the world.

at the end of the reception, a full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown. whenever the great image of chairman mao appeared on the screen, the malian friends warmly applauded.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message from moulay ahmed laraki, prime minister of the kingdom of morocco, conveying the greetings of the king of morocco hassan ii on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of people's china, i have the honour and pleasure to convey to you the greetings of his majesty the king of morocco hassan ii as well as his best wishes to your honour personally and for the prosperity of your country.

dr. moulay ahmed laraki,
prime minister of the
kingdom of morocco

october 1, 1970, rabat

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Minister for Palace and Foreign Affairs Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message from gehendra bahadur raj bhandary, minister for palace and foreign affairs of nepal, greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the happy occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency heartiest congratulation and best wishes for the prosperity and progress of the people of china. i am confident that the friendly relation so happily subsisting between our two countries will continue to grow stronger in the years to come.

gehendra bahadur raj bhandary
minister for palace and foreign affairs

kathmandu, september 29, 1970

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Secretary of International Relations of League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

p.r. boone, secretary of international relations of the league of dutch marxist-leninists, in a cable dated september 23 warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the communist party of china,

peking:

the league of dutch marxist-leninists congratulates the communist party of china in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the people's republic of china.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thougnt exclamation

we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

secretary of international
relations of the league of dutch
marxist-leninists p.r. boone
amsterdam
september 23, 1970

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Economic and Trade Delegations See Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs, and the korean government trade delegation led by bang tae ryul, deputy head of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" performed by the china dance drama troupe.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned including li chiang and liu ta-yu accompanied the guests in seeing the ballet.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Socialist Youth League (M-L) and Other Norwegian Organizations Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist) of norway, the marxist-leninist group of norway and the marxist-leninist front of the communist party of norway in a message on october first warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the communist party of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the norwegian marxist-leninists send their warmest greetings to the communist party of china. we are glad to having received the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee which points out that the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever and that a new high tide is rising in the construction of socialism. we completely support the struggle of the chinese people against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all other reactionaries.

long live the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live chairman mao exclamation

the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist) of norway

the marxist-leninist group of norway

the marxist-leninist front of the communist party of norway.

oslo

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador, Consul General in Pakistan Hold National Day Receptions

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 2, 1970)

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, gave a reception here last evening to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were lieutenant general abdul hamid khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army; a.r. cornelius, minister for law; m.h. sufi, deputy chairman of the planning commission; s.m. yusuf, chairman of the pakistan steel mills corporation; ghias uddin ahmed, secretary of the defence

ministry; major general gul hassan khan, chief of general staff of the general headquarters of the pakistan army, and other high-ranking military officers and government officials as well as public figures from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in pakistan also attended the reception.

chang ying, chinese consul general in dacca, capital of the east pakistan province, also held a national day reception in dacca last evening. present at the reception were vice-admiral s.m. ahsan, east pakistan governor; abdul khair mohammad hafizuddin, minister of industries and natural resources; golam wahed choudhry, minister for communications; lieutenant general yaqoob khan, martial law administrator of east pakistan; s.m. shafiul azam, chief secretary of east pakistan, and other high-ranking military officers and government officials as well as prominent figures from all walks of life in dacca.

the receptions proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. pakistan friends warmly praised the chinese people for the great and brilliant achievements they have scored in the past 21 years under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. they also wished the chinese people great success in the days to come.

the pakistan friends enthusiastically wish chairman mao good health and a long, long life.

they also paid high tribute to the friendly relations between the peoples and governments of china and pakistan and expressed the hope that this friendship will grow with each passing day.

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Led by Lieutenant General Mohammed Atiqur Rahman Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, governor of punjab of pakistan, and the pakistan government friendship delegation he is leading left here for home by special plane this morning after concluding their friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to give them a warm send-off were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including hsiao ching-kuang, han nien-lung, hsieh nuai-teh, liu hsi-wen, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, wang yueh-hsi, lin chia-mei, wang chen, tang yeh-wen and ma jen-hui and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

peking airport flew red flags and resounded with the beating of gongs and drums today. it was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and pakistan.

the distinguished guests from pakistan, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, walked round to bid the crowds farewell. waving bouquets, the crowds repeatedly shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and

pakistan exclamation" "we firmly support the pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and intervention exclamation" "we firmly support the kashmir people in their struggle for the right to national self-determination exclamation"

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, and embassy members were present.

yang kung-su, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy, and his wife and colonel iftiknar anmed khan, military and naval attache of the embassy, left here by the same plane for kwangchow to see the delegation off.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Arafat Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

premier chou en-lai received on october first a message from yasser arafat, chairman of the central committee of the palestine revolution and general commander, warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. full text of the message reads:

comrade premier of the state council of the friendly people's republic of china

the national day of the people's republic of china has been a glorious and precious day for the struggling peoples of various countries and all the liberation movements. it is because on that day was founded the most powerful fortress of liberty which has firmly resisted the imperialist forces headed by the united states, the number one enemy of the peoples the world over. at this great and glorious hour, the central committee of the palestine revolution, which is carrying out the fiercest struggle against the jordanian lackeys supported by the imperialist forces and the zionists on the palestinian soil, salutes, in the name of the struggling palestinian people and the ever-developing palestine, the people's republic of china, the great comrade chairman mao tsetung, the wise and revolutionary chinese government and the friendly chinese people, and expresses thanks, admiration and pride for the firm and revolutionary stand taken by the friendly people's republic of china towards the just cause of the palestine revolution against the lackeys and zionists. at the same time, the central committee of the palestine revolution expresses acknowledgement to china's great assistance which has the biggest influence in supporting our revolution and strengthening its perseverance. the palestinian people will never forget the friends who are with them and the great chinese people rank in the forefront among these friends. the palestinian people assure you that they will carry on the revolution, no matter how powerful the forces of the imperialists and their lackeys are.

the struggling peoples will win exclamation

imperialism, zionism and their lackeys will be defeated
exclamation

yasser arafat,
chairman of the central committee
of the palestine revolution and
general commander

october 1, 1970

CHINA AND POLAND

General Secretary of Communist Party of Poland Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a message from comrade kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of poland, warmly and heartily greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the central committee of the communist party of poland, on behalf of the communist party of poland and the polish working people, extends to the chinese people, the communist party of china and you -- dear comrades, our warm and hearty greetings.

the past year is one in which the tasks set forth by the ninth congress of the communist party of china were being fully accomplished. in this year the great chinese people have gained brilliant achievements in the whole life of the country. the all-round achievements of the people's republic of china in the development of economy, sciences, technology and art are coupled with the constant care for the strengthening of national defence so as to cope with the aggression from any side -- u.s. imperialism or soviet social-imperialism. the ideological and political struggle carried out in the recent period to strengthen the communist party of china organizationally is a great step in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the militant and glorious

vanguard of the heroic working class, the leading force of the chinese people and the people's republic of china -- an invincible bulwark of revolution and socialism.

the statement issued by chairman mao tsetung at a time when the indo-chinese peoples established a united front against u.s. imperialism is of world significance; it has become a marxist-leninist banner and an ideological weapon for the peoples of various countries, big or small, who are fighting for their national liberation and social emancipation and for the establishment of a democratic, anti-imperialist world united front against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. at the same time it is also an encouragement to the polish working people in their struggle against the renegades to communism in poland who have betrayed the interests of the country and the people and become faithful servants of soviet social-imperialism.

the development of the events in indo-china and the near east has proved that the flames of revolutionary struggles and national liberation struggles are rising and spreading. the east is becoming more and more reddened. the raging flames of revolution are sweeping more and more regions where the broad working masses are subjected to capitalist exploitation and oppression and more and more thoroughly destroying the rule of capitalism. in the capitalist world, the symptom of economic crisis is growing with more force, and social conflicts and the antagonistic contradictions among the imperialist powers are becoming more and more acute. all this has shown that the last days of the relative stability of capitalist economy are drawing near while we are entering a period of great social-political conflicts, a period of the upsurge of revolutionary struggles and national liberation struggles throughout the world. against the background of the general crisis of capitalism, the disintegration and chaos in the camp of imperialism and social-imperialism, the people's republic of china has been steadily increasing her political, economic and defence might and has become the pride and hope of the people of various countries struggling for their national liberation and social emancipation. the great china of mao tsetung is ever more becoming the actual centre around which the international revolutionary and socialist forces are rallying.

the achievements scored by the chinese people in grasping the marxist-leninist thought of chairman mao tsetung are the main source of the great and consolidated achievements of the people's republic of china in all spheres and a bastion for dashing all counter-revolutionary plans and schemes of u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all reaction.

the agreement concluded recently between the soviet union and the federal republic of germany has done harm to the revolutionary interests of the soviet people as well as of the german democratic republic and poland. it aims at realizing the unfeasible design of soviet social-imperialism for world domination. the heroic polish working class will absolutely not accept the enslavement imposed on poland and the polish people by the new tsars of kremlin. the polish working people under the leadership of the communist party of poland, together with the great and heroic chinese people and according to the principles of proletarian internationalism and the thought of marx, lenin and mao tsetung, are waging a struggle for the victory of the cause of revolution and socialism in poland and the rest of the world and will continue to wage an irreconcilable struggle.

on the festive occasion of the national and social regeneration of the chinese people, the central committee of the communist party of poland expresses congratulations to the great and heroic chinese people and wishes chairman mao tsetung, the great son of the chinese people and the leader of the international proletariat, good health and a long life.

long live the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the people's republic of china -- the invincible bulwark of world revolution and socialism exclamation

long live the eternal friendship between the polish and chinese peoples exclamation

long live the unity and cohesion of the international marxist-leninist movement exclamation

long live the immortal thought of marx, lenin and mao tsetung exclamation

kazimierz mijal,
general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of poland

september 24, 1970, warsaw

CHINA AND SOMALIA

President of Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a message of greetings from mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

peking

on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, the people and government of the somali democratic republic, i wish to convey to your excellency, the people and government of the people's republic of china our warm and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of your great country. on this very momentous occasion we would like to express the somali people's admiration and appreciation for the chinese people's relentless struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism under your wise, dynamic and courageous leadership. the endurance and resourcefulness shown by your people is the best example to those who are struggling for independence, self-determination and social

justice throughout the world. in this context it is a great pleasure for me to express our gratitude for the support that your country has given to the somali people in their endeavour for nation building and in their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. i sincerely wish your excellency the best of health and happiness, and your people prosperity and progress.

major general mohamed siad barre,
president of the supreme
revolutionary council, the somali
democratic republic

october 1, 1970, mogadishu

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 2, 1970)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were hussein kulmie, representative of the acting president of the somali supreme revolutionary council; mohamed ainanshe, member of the supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for the interior; ali mattan hasci, member of the supreme revolutionary council and commander of the air force; mohamoud miree musai, member of the supreme revolutionary council and attorney general; musa rabille god, member of the supreme revolutionary council and vice-president of the national security court; mohamed omer ges, member of the supreme revolutionary council; mohamed adan, secretary of state for health; said ibrahim, secretary of state for rural development and livestock; ahmed mohamed mohamoud, secretary of state for planning; jama mohamed ghalib, commander of the police force; hassan mohamed sobrie, regional governor of benadir; as well as other somali officers and officials and friends.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to somalia were also present.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. many friends extended warm congratulations on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and wished the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao a long, long life.

members of the somali supreme revolutionary council ali mattan hasci, musa rabille god and mohamed omer ges said to ambassador fan tso-kai: "on behalf of acting president ainanshe, we kindly request your excellency the ambassador to convey our profound regards to chairman mao. may china become ever more prosperous and powerful exclamation may the friendship between somalia and china increase daily exclamation"

at the reception, many friends paid tribute to chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation". they said that the statement is a clarion call to the people all over the world and gives great inspiration to the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle of the world people.

other friends said that chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" is most correct, whereby poor and backward china has been turned into revolutionary and progressive china. a somali friend noted that china's great achievements in the past 21 years in industry and agriculture, science and technology are not only the pride of the chinese people, but also a huge encouragement to us. many somali friends also praised the development of friendship between the somali and chinese people and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Southern Yemeni Chairman Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a message of greetings from salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's republic of southern yemen, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

his excellency comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the communist party of china,

the people, the government and the presidential council of the people's republic of southern yemen together with me convey to you and the great chinese people our greetings on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the friendly people's republic of china. we share your joy and reaffirm to you that in the interest of the common struggle against the world imperialist forces headed by the united states and in support of the cause of liberation and socialism and of the struggle of the peoples for freedom, for building their motherlands and for progress, the people of southern yemen treasure their friendship with the heroic chinese people who are carrying out struggle under your wise leadership, and strive to consolidate and develop this friendship.

we, once more, warmly and sincerely convey to you and the friendly chinese people our greetings on the occasion of this great festival and the wish that the chinese people will achieve more victories and revolutionary successes under your wise leadership.

finally, dear comrade, please accept my best wishes to you.

wishing you good health and happiness,

salem robaya ali,
chairman of the presidential council
of the people's republic of southern
yemen.

october 1, 1970, aden

CHINA AND THAILAND

"Voice of People of Thailand" Hails Great Victories of Chinese People under Leadership of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article on october 1 warmly hailed the great victories scored by the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, in the 21 years after the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article said: "for 21 years, the people's republic of china -- the impregnable base and powerful bulwark of the revolutionary people of the whole world -- has been standing erect at the foremost front of the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. for 21 years, the people's republic of china has made many contributions to the whole mankind and is playing an extremely important and indispensable role in solving international questions. china is the hope of the peoples struggling for independence, democracy and world peace."

it added: "under the great call of chairman mao tsetung, 'unite to win still greater victories', the 700 million chinese people who are tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution are advancing valiantly in matchlessly proud strides, and have scored many great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

the article said: the great achievements of the chinese people "are great victories of invincible mao tsetung thought, great victories of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and fruitful results of the great proletarian cultural revolution."

the article pointed out: "the powerfulness of the people's republic of china is an important component part of the current excellent international situation. the constant growth in strength of china is a serious blow to imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries."

the article said: "the current international situation is exactly like what chairman mao in his solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' has pointed out: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.' reports keep coming in about the victories of the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. sweeping across southeast asia are the flames of people's war. the struggle of the korean people, the japanese people and the people of other countries in asia against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism is developing vigorously. the valiant palestinian people and arab people are defying all repression, intimidation, pressure and deception and have firmly embarked on the road of armed struggle. the upsurging torrent of revolution is sweeping all the continents. the anti-u.s. united front with china as the standard bearer is developing more extensively and getting more consolidated. imperialism headed

by the united states, modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its core and the reactionaries of various countries are bogged down in unprecedented difficulties. no matter how they struggle, they cannot escape from the iron fists of the revolutionary people the world over."

the article said: "the revolutionary people of thailand are determined to respond to the call of the communist party of thailand, to strengthen their coordination with the struggle of the indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the armed struggle of the southeast asian peoples, and to strengthen their close militant solidarity with the brotherly chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world, so as to deal heavier blows to u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Special Envoy Kuo Mo-jo Pays Last Respects to Late UAR President

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 2, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and his attache ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, accompanied by chinese ambassador to the united arab republic chai tse-min, went to the abdel nasser mosque this afternoon to mourn the death of president gamal abdel nasser and pay last respects before a portrait of the late president.

through the courtesy of the u.a.r. government official accompanying him, kuo mo-jo sent a message of condolence to anwar el sadat, president ad interim of the u.a.r.

his message said: on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, the chinese people, the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress and the government of the people's republic of china, i, as special envoy of the people's republic of china, express profound condolences to the government and people of the u.a.r. and cordial sympathy to the family of president nasser.

the message said: president nasser is a heroic fighter of the u.a.r. and arab countries in opposing imperialism and feudalism. under his leadership, the u.a.r. people overthrew the farouk feudal monarchy in 1952 and achieved an important victory in the national-democratic revolution. he supported the palestinian people in their struggle to restore their legitimate right and for national liberation, the indo-chinese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and other people in the asian and african region in their struggle against imperialism. he made an important contribution to the common cause of unity of the arab people and the afro-asian people against imperialism and won praises from the countries and people in asia and africa.

the message said: the passing away of president nasser is a great loss to the u.a.r. people. we hope that the u.a.r. people will turn grief into strength and carry the struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggression through to the end.

the message continued: the chinese government and people will always, as in the past, firmly support the people of the u.a.r., palestine and other arab countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. the chinese government and people will remain your most reliable friends for ever. we are deeply convinced that so long as the u.a.r. people, the palestinian people and other arab people strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly win complete victory in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggression.

Speaker of UAR National Assembly Shukeir Meets Special Envoy Kuo Mo-jo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 3, 1970)

mohamed labib shukeir, speaker of the national assembly of the united arab republic, met and had cordial and friendly talks with kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, here this morning.

speaker shukeir asked kuo mo-jo to convey the thanks of the supreme executive committee of the arab socialist union of the u.a.r. and the u.a.r. government and people to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the chinese government and people for their deep condolences on the death of the u.a.r. president gamal abdel nasser.

present on the occasion were ho ying, kuo mo-jo's attache and director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to the u.a.r.

CHINA AND UGANDA

President Obote of Uganda Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a message of greetings from apollo milton obote, president of the republic of uganda, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency, chairman mao tsetung,

your excellency:

on this occasion when you celebrate your national day, i wish to convey to you personally and through you to your government and the people of the people's republic of china my sincere greetings and the greetings of the government and the

people of the republic of uganda and wish you, your government and the people of the people's republic of china happiness and prosperity.

dr. a.m. obote,
president of the republic of uganda

october 1, 1970, kampala

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to Uganda Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 1, 1970)

mou ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in uganda, gave a reception yesterday in kampala, capital of uganda, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from kampala.

among the 250 guests present at the reception were uganda government officials and friends from all walks of life. diplomatic envoy of some countries in kampala also attended the reception.

during the reception, many uganda friends warmly praised the great achievements scored by the chinese people in the past 21 years under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. the guests also highly appraised the energetic support given by the chinese government and people to the afro-asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence.

they expressed their hope for the further development of the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of china and uganda.

at the reception, they also watched a photo exhibition on the achievements of china's socialist construction.

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NIXON PEACE PLAN

Nixon's Peace Incantation and Blood Debt

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan-pao, October 9, 1970)

US President Nixon recently toured Europe, and after he returned to Washington, he put forward a "total ceasefire" proposal in Indochina, talking about "putting an end to the killing" and pretending to be extremely "peace-loving."

This reminds one that not long ago the US put forward a proposal for a three-month ceasefire and peace negotiations between Israelis and Arabs. After this proposal was presented, new war flames flared up in the Middle East. The Jordanian government army launched a surprise attack on the Palestinian guerrillas, and the fighting lasted ten days. This war was started by the US from behind the scenes, as officials of some Arab countries disclosed.

This is a recent example: Behind the "peaceful" posture of US, killing was done.

A more distant example: On April 20, Nixon delivered a report calling for the withdrawal of 150,000 troops from South Vietnam. It was a "peaceful" gesture indeed! However, ten days later he ordered an invasion of Cambodia, sending US troops and South Vietnamese puppet troops to slaughter the Cambodians on a large scale.

This is very obvious too: Closely following the US "peaceful" gesture, killing was done.

On both occasions, Nixon "did well"!

Talk about troop withdrawal was followed by invasion! Talk about ceasefire was followed by opening of fire! One happened in Indochina as the other in the Middle East. Could people easily believe in Nixon's "peace incantation"?

Now, it is this Nixon, whose hands are stained with the blood of the Cambodians and other Indochinese people and of the Palestinians, who has again clamored for "putting an end to killing." It is necessary to raise vigilance against him.

* * *

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Overseas Compatriots Strengthen Three Unities

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, October 10, 1970)

Patriotic compatriots from more than 20 countries and areas of all five continents have come back to our great capital of Peking this year to take part in the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

In the long years before the advent of the new China, overseas Chinese were "overseas orphans" who could not get even the slightest warmth and care from the motherland. Such a state of affairs was the same in all corners of the world.

When the great leader Chairman Mao, founder of the People's Republic of China, solemnly declared, "The Chinese people have risen!", on T'ienanmen gate on October, 1949, "overseas orphans" began to have a big warm family. They now enjoyed the concern and care of their kin in the motherland.

Take for example our 10,000-ton vessel "Tung Feng" which visited Vancouver, Canada, twice recently, the overseas Chinese there deeply feel that it has gone further to bring the prestige of the motherland to Canada and North America and the motherland's concern to the patriotic overseas Chinese residing in Canada and North America.

The overseas Chinese who for many years have been living in Asia, Africa, and Europe have also felt the same thing.

The overseas Chinese in all parts of the world have contrasted the motherland of today with the motherland before the liberation. They cherish infinite fervent love for the great leader Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland.

They know more than ever that they must strengthen these three unities under Chairman Mao's great call, "Unite and strive to win still greater victories!"

First, to strengthen the unity with the people of the motherland.

Second, to strengthen the unity with the revolutionary people of all countries.

Third, to strengthen the patriotic unity of the broad masses of overseas Chinese.

The object of strengthening these unities is to resolutely oppose US imperialism and all its running dogs. Every bit of strengthening of unity is an additional blow to US imperialism.

During this year's National Day activities, State leaders again and again showed respect to patriotic overseas Chinese. This is a very great encouragement to all overseas Chinese.

In his National Day speech Vice Chairman Lin gave "salute to all those who fervently love the socialist motherland and to overseas compatriots." In his toast at a grand reception, Premier Chou gave his "best regards to the patriotic overseas Chinese who have returned to visit the mother country." Two other leaders, Huang Yung-sheng and Yeh Chien-ying, also cordially received patriotic overseas Chinese who took part in the National Day festivities and had cordial, friendly talks with them.

The brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung guides the progress of the 700 million people of the motherland as well as the progress of the overseas Chinese. Overseas Chinese, who were "overseas orphans" in the past, now sing loudly together with the people of the motherland, "We walk on the broad way." (Shih Chün-yü)

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ASANUMA ASSASSINATION

In Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Assassination of Asanuma

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, October 11, 1970)

On October 12, 1960, former chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Inejiro Asanuma was assassinated on the stage of the Hibiya Hall in Tokyo when he was making a speech. The assassin was a young mobster instigated by a Japanese right wing fascist organization.

It will be the 10th anniversary of Inejiro Asanuma's assassination tomorrow. According to an NCNA report, the Japanese Socialist Party delegation headed by Hisao Kurota has arrived Peking upon invitation.

Inejiro Asanuma was a statesman highly respected by the Japanese people. He made active efforts to fight for independence and democracy for Japan, to help shake off the control and restriction of Japan by US imperialism, and to promote friendly relations between the Japanese and Chinese people.

"US imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese people." This is a famous utterance by Inejiro Asanuma. He pointed out incisively the key to the situation in Asia and the Sino-Japanese question as early as ten years ago. These words not only still apply today; in fact objective developments of the situation help to prove the correctness of his argument.

Asanuma was assassinated three and a half months after the Security Pact (i.e., the US-Japan military pact) between the reactionary Nobusuke Kishi government and the United States went into effect. That was a time when Japanese militarism began to emerge with the support of US imperialism.

Ten years later the most reactionary Japanese government--the Sato government, "automatically" renewed the "Security Pact" in June this year and revived Japanese militarism. This is another development in the collusion between US imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries.

Consequently the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Asanuma's assassination today is of special significance.

People have seen clearly that US imperialism is not only the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese people but also the common enemy of the Asian people.

People have also seen clearly that they must oppose not only US imperialism which is stepping up its aggression against Asia, but also Japanese militarism which tries to renew its dream of the "Greater Asian Sphere of Co-prosperity."

An anti-US imperialist upsurge is being stirred up throughout the world. An anti-Japanese militarist movement has also emerged throughout Asia.

In the 1970's the peoples of the nations will definitely unite together and win greater victories in their efforts to overthrow US imperialism and all its lackeys.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 15, 1970 No. 4758

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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF CADRES

Consciously Remolding World Outlook with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

by

CCP Committee, Liuho "May 7" Cadre School,
Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1970)

> Cadres must remold their world outlook regardless of their past performance. For this purpose they must go to the lower levels in order to identify themselves with ordinary workers and peasants.--SCMP Ed.

Two years ago, great leader Chairman Mao issued a very important directive: "Going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Functioning cadres should also go down in turn to do manual labor." Reviewing the fruitful achievements the broad masses of cadres have made in the past two years in ideological remolding after going down to do manual labor, we deeply feel that this brilliant directive given by Chairman Mao is a great strategic plan for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and represents his closest concern and greatest love for cadres all over the country. Filled with endless joy, we respectfully wish great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party calls upon us to "continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought consciously to remold our world outlook, linking closely with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics."

We find this important call of the Party specially dear to us. In the past two years, we have deeply felt that: Going down to do manual labor and to study once again, the broad masses of cadres must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and remold their world outlook consciously in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. This means that they must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. Only when they have mastered the sharp weapon of dialectical materialism and historical materialism will they be able to effectively remold their subjective world while remolding their objective world.

Using the Viewpoint of Dividing One into Two To Dissect the World Outlook

We met a problem of a common nature while running the school: Some members of this school, particularly some functioning cadres, upheld the metaphysical viewpoint that "remolding is unnecessary" when they entered the school. Some old cadres felt that they participated in the revolution long ago and had already joined the "three-in-one" combination, so that "remolding of their world outlook was near completion." Some new cadres held that "they came of good families and joined the rebellion early so that they found no basis for remolding of themselves."

We made an analysis of the condition of these comrades and found that the chief cause of their blindness in holding that "remolding is unnecessary" was that they could not treat themselves by the method of dividing one into two. After a long march to the cadre school and after eating millet, climbing mountains and doing arduous physical labor and through tests of class struggle, the broad masses of sent-down cadres very quickly discovered that their world outlooks really had problems and needed remolding. But some comrades are still not good at approaching the problem of their world outlook by heightening it to the plane of the struggle between the two lines. Some of them said that their problem was a slight fear of hardship and fatigue and covetousness after comfort in daily life. Some others said: "Our work has the only problem of whether or not it has been done well. It has nothing to do with the question of the line." They did not understand the relationship between the two different world outlooks and the struggle between the two lines. Therefore, they did not understand deeply the necessity of the remolding of world outlook.

The Party committee of the school was of this opinion: In the last analysis, the struggle between the two lines in the Party under the dictatorship of the proletariat is the struggle of whether we remold the world according to the proletarian world outlook or according to the bourgeois world outlook. One carries out the line characteristic of his world outlook. Therefore, it is necessary to heighten the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres in remolding world outlook to the high plane of the struggle between the two lines.

Accordingly, we led all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and his great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to take Chairman Mao's teaching of dividing one into two as their weapon and, proceeding from the summing up of experience in grasping and exercising power, and adopting the method of "presenting the facts, drawing the line and examining their thinking," to dissect their world outlook in line with the struggle between the two lines. After finding out the problems in the struggle between the two lines and finding out the causes in world outlook, all further heightened their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines and in remolding world outlook.

A member of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee formerly thought that she, being a representative of the masses and having rebelled against the revisionist line during the great proletarian cultural revolution, would not work in a way against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and would not embark on the road which she had once criticized.

She was helped by all to analyze this incident: In the year before last, she did not accept the opinion of the majority of the masses but believed in what a few "experts" said, forcibly dismantling a small hydroelectric power plant which the masses had built up by their own efforts and replacing it with a big, "ostentatious" one. As a result, manpower and material resources were wasted and construction of this big plant ended in failure. Later, this small power plant was rebuilt according to the views of the masses and by indigenous, simple methods.

This incident showed precisely that she had not worked in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All again helped her find the cause in her world outlook. It was discovered that she fostered this idea at that moment: "If I manage to build a big power plant, will not my fame soar still higher?"

This analysis taught her an impressive lesson. She realized that: The proletarian "devotion to the public" is the ideological basis of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, whereas the bourgeois "self" is the ideological root of the implementation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. A subjective good wish alone cannot guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; to firmly and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, one must consciously remold one's world outlook.

After that, she paid closer attention to studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the three great revolutionary struggles and conscientiously remolded her subjective world.

Grasping the Principal Contradiction, Vigorously Fighting against the Bourgeois Airs of An "Official"

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions." The remolding of world outlook comprises many aspects and it is also necessary to grasp the principal contradiction. When we have grasped and resolved the principal contradiction, we shall be able to promote the fundamental change of world outlook.

After the members of the school had learned about the necessity of the remolding of world outlook, we again led them to find from the course of evolution of their world outlooks since their participation in the revolution the principal contradiction in their world outlook. It was discovered that many cadres had the airs of an "official," the common characteristic of the bourgeois world outlook.

Accordingly, we led them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings, "We communists seek not official posts, but revolution" and "Whatever their ranking, all our cadres in service are servants of the people," and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. They realized that: The "theory of joining the Party to be an official" is a poisonous arrow the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has shot into the ranks of the proletarian cadres in order to achieve his sinister aim of restoring capitalism. Some comrades have been poisoned because they still cherish the decadent, old concept that "the officials are noble while the people are lowly."

After criticizing penetratingly the "theory of joining the Party to become an official," some comrades were shocked. They felt pain, saying: "Imbued with the airs of the bourgeois 'official,' we cannot correctly solve the question 'for whom?' and cannot be servants of the people."

A young member of the standing committee of a hsien revolutionary committee learned from his heart-aching history that: In remolding world outlook, a cadre must start from getting rid of the airs of an bourgeois "official" in his innermost being. Otherwise, he would "overthrow the old official but be a young official." After joining the leading group of the hsien revolutionary committee, he was obsessed by the idea of the bourgeois "official." Before calling a meeting, he told other people to draft a speech for him. He worked by giving commands over the telephone. He took a car when going to the countryside. He even despised his poor-peasant father. After vigorously fighting the idea of the bourgeois official, he studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the three great revolutionary struggles and made efforts to remold his subjective

world and greatly raised his ideological consciousness. Returning from the cadre school to the hsien, he, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Remain one of the common people while serving as an official," appeared in the capacity of a common laborer. He was praised by the masses.

Promoting the Philosophy of Struggle, Taking the Offensive in Remolding World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle." Before establishing itself, the proletarian world outlook has to go through repeated struggles against the bourgeois world outlook. The proletarian world outlook comes into being through struggle. After making clear the main orientation of the remolding of world outlook, we again led the members to firmly establish the idea of "struggle." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and external causes become operative through internal causes," we laid emphasis on consciously fighting against self and criticizing revisionism and making revolution in the innermost being. Meanwhile, we advocated actively carrying out ideological struggle, adopted the methods of extensive chats and periodical mass discussion, relied on the collective strength, and launched attacks on the idea of being a bourgeois "official."

After study, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of a factory realized the importance of the remolding of world outlook. He actively fought against self and criticized revisionism at big and small meetings and thoroughly struggled against his dirty ideas of seeking personal fame and gain. After returning to the factory, he again took the initiative in going from one workshop to another to fight self and criticize revisionism. The worker comrades said happily: "The cadres are so conscientious in remolding their world outlook. We may rest assured!"

Practice in the past two years shows that the cadres' living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic ideas in the course of going down to do manual labor is the important content of their study once again and is a very important guarantee for the revolutionization of their thinking.

* * *

IRON AND STEEL

Seize the Day and Seize the Hour

by

Fei Li-wen and Hsieh Ping-so

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 29, 1970)

> Works 9424, an iron smelting and refining center, was built in only about one year's time, a record time possible because the builders and workers were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and followed Mao's revolutionary line.--SCMP Ed.

The site for Works 9424 has become a huge iron refining base. The works was named 9424 because the planning for its construction began on the 4th month and the 24th day, the glorious day when the 9th Party Congress was victoriously concluded.

Formerly this place was a deserted area, but now chimneys soar into the blue sky and massive buildings rise above the ground, trucks laden with construction materials and machinery speed through an extensive network of highways, locomotives move in and out of workshops, long transmission belts incessantly turn the lathes, red hot molten iron splash out of furnaces with blinding sparks.....

In this iron refining base only about one year lapsed between the commencement of the construction and the beginning of production. This is an unprecedented speed in the history of the metallurgical industry in our country, a brilliant achievement in the general line of going all out and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and a powerful repudiation of the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" pushed forward by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i.

In order to turn out coke and iron at an early date the heroic builders of Works 9424 fully developed the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day and seizing the hour" during this short span of a year or so. They repeatedly waged struggle to seize the minutes and seconds and repeatedly fought battles in the struggle between the two lines.

The construction of the water inlet for the blast furnace experienced one of such struggles which shook the hearts of the people.

Water is the blood of the industry. In the case of Works 9424, its daily water consumption after completion almost equals the amount consumed by a large city during the course of one day. To supply so much water

to the blast furnaces and coking furnaces we must first sink a pumping station which measures six or seven stories high, weighing about 7,000 tons below the water level and then install pumping machinery.

In No. 2 Foundation Team a certain foundation company which undertook this task a violent struggle between the two lines developed in connection with the problem of how should such a huge thing be sunk.

"The sinking operation is to be completed within fifty days."-- This was the plan brought forth by the department concerned.

"What, fifty days?! Are you crazy!.....Look, during those days the operation in Paot'ou took three years. The one in Maanshan was faster, but still we worked through two dry seasons. Now, such a big pumping station will take at least half a year even when you go by plane!....."-- These are the arguments of some of the people with old ideas in their heads.

"It takes half a year, are you crazy?!" shouted Communist Party member and leader of the Lifting Team Fang Yüan-ch'i upon hearing this argument. He said: "Chairman Mao taught us: Ten thousand years are too long, we must seize the day and seize the hour. What is in front of us is a political battle against the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries to gain time and speed. If we can complete the job one minute ahead of schedule we contribute that much more to the struggle to bury the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. For turning out coke and iron on early date, I think even fifty days is too long; we should shorten it!....." Fang Yüan-ch'i's opinion represented those of the broad masses of workers.

The one with old ideas jumped up and said: "If you are to complete the sinking in fifty days, then one day will have to have 200 hours." As he said so he calculated with his fingers. According to him this is impossible.

"You have thought of every condition but the factor of man, man armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought!" Fang Yüan-ch'i answered excitedly: "Chairman Mao taught us long time ago: 'The decisive factor is man, not matter'."

If we went according to foreign rules and old regulations such a large pumping station would have to be constructed in three stages and sunk down also in three stages; in this way it would have taken at least ten months' time. But the working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought dared to think and dared to run risks. After liberating the thinking and eliminated superstition Fan Yüan-ch'i and his comrades-in-arms boldly proposed a method according to their many years' experience, in which only one sinking operation was required. This method could greatly shorten the time of construction and conserve much materials.

Now the battle was begun! But the pumping station was really too tall and too heavy; and none of the commonly used native methods could be applied to sink it down in one operation. Then what should we do?

It was already past three o'clock in the morning but Fang Yüan-ch'i could not sleep. He braved the freezing cold and climbed up to the top of the pumping station from which he could see the water of the river in front of him surging ahead like the anxiety in his heart. Although it was late at night, the entire site was brightly lit and bustling with people. Mixers were turning, trucks were moving about, welding sparks were flying everywhere.....All these seemed to be saying: Water, water! Get the water quick, we are about to turn out iron and the only thing we are waiting for is water. He thought: People on the construction site are seizing the minutes and seconds, struggling against nature and trying to beat the imperialist, revisionists, and reactionaries in order to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland, are they to get stuck just because of a pumping station? No, they must never be!

.....He opened his red Chairman Mao's Quotations and read repeatedly under the light: "We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations." The more he read this great teaching, the brighter his heart became; and the more he read, the more strength he gathered.

Now, the day was beginning to break; then a red sun rose, throwing a red blanket over the land. While gazing at the glittering water in the river it suddenly occurred to Fang Yüan-ch'i: Water! Why can't we take advantage of hydraulic power to excavate? Immediately he ran back to his dormitory and told everybody about his way of thinking and everybody agreed with him. However, a so-called sinking "expert" opposed the idea: "To devise your own method of one-operation sinking and excavation by hydraulic power without making use of successful experience at home and abroad is looking for trouble." So Fang Yüan-ch'i led everybody to recite aloud Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must not follow the old path of technical development of the nations in the world and crawl after other people" and refuted him directly: "With Mao Tse-tung's thought pointing out the direction to us we are to struggle against difficulties and do what our forerunners have never done. We shall break foreign rules and regulations to follow our own path for the development of China's industry!"

To excavate with hydraulic power high-pressure pumps capable of a pressure of 15 kilograms were needed, but the largest pump they had could only give 10 kilograms of pressure. After several days of deliberation with the comrades of the machining team and technical team Fang Yüan-ch'i finally discovered a good method of using two pumps in series to raise the water pressure to 18 kilograms. But excavation by hydraulic power required electric power, so comrades of the electric power team braved a snowstorm and severe cold to lay a safety electric cable. But after every preparation was ready an accident happened the night before the sinking: While leading everybody to support the 703rd Team to dismantle scaffoldings to conserve timber for the State, Fang Yüan-ch'i had one of his legs injured by a wooden frame. Upon discovering this, the team leader forcibly took him back to the dormitory.

Now everybody in the group including cooks, barbers, administrative and finance personnel were all out to the site to take part in the sinking of the pumping station; and Fang Yüan-ch'i was the only one left in the dormitory. In order that Fang could rest well the leader of the group even had an old and weak worker stay by his side. But that old worker also belonged to the type of people who dislike idling. Upon seeing that Fang "had fallen asleep" he sneaked away to the construction site.

But actually Fang Yüan-ch'i did not fall asleep. He got up as soon as that old worker left. He put a shoe over his swollen foot and tried to get out by limping along with one hand against the wall to keep himself balanced. On the way he met a carpenter, so he begged him repeatedly: "Good comrade, please make me a walking stick so I can go to the construction site!" This carpenter was moved to tears by Fang Yüan-ch'i's selfless revolutionary spirit. But he refused to make this stick and forced Fang back to the dormitory.

At this time Fang Yüan-ch'i thought about various things: From his own suffering during childhood to the millions of people in the world who are still being exploited and the class brothers who are still being oppressed; from his own experience of being oppressed by US imperialism and the Japanese before the liberation to US imperialist and social imperialist dreams of aggression against China; from the development of the great socialist motherland to great leader Chairman Mao whom we respect! He thought: In order to follow Chairman Mao closely to make revolution, liberate all mankind and overthrow the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, we must fight till we die; and how small is a leg injury compared to this cause!.....As he thought so his eyes suddenly began to shine and he gained strength. As he recited silently: "Be resolute and unafraid of sacrifice....." he limped forward one step.....

"Leader, please give me a task immediately!" Fang Yüan-ch'i said energetically when he arrived at the construction site, "Now is the time for struggling to win time and speed from the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries; I cannot hide myself in the dormitory and sleep!...."

Looking at the dirt on his body and the perspiration on his face, the leader understood everything. knew that no rope could tie down this Communist Party member with a red heart and boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. He excitedly handed the red signal flag to Fang Yüan-ch'i and let him direct this battle.

With tears of happiness in his eyes Fang Yüan-ch'i took over the red signal flag and walk slowly up the command platform. He stood there under the bright sun like a statue of steel.

"Sinking begins!....." As Fang signaled with the red flag the quiet construction site began its action. Hydraulic machines of various kinds began to move, giving out a thundering noise. Every comrade worked selflessly as if they were fighting in battle positions with their guns. Look, as

the chorus of "Be resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, surmount difficulties to win victory" resounded in the air, the nearly 7,000-ton huge pumping station which looked like a small mountain began to sink down slowly.....

In this way, with Chairman Mao's teaching "The Chinese people should make comparatively great contribution to mankind" firmly kept in their minds, the Chinese working class who are forever loyal to great leader Chairman Mao heroically and stubbornly fought for ten days and nights with their strong revolutionary spirit developed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and steadily sank this huge water pumping station to the specified depth. The entire operation of sinking took only four months, thus breaking the world record of sinking and making an outstanding contribution to the turning out of iron in Works 9424 ahead of schedule.

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Steel City on the Grassland Sings a Song of Triumph

- A story telling how the No. 1 large-sized converter of Paotou Iron and Steel Company was built and put into production in 55 days

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1970)

In 55 days, the Paotou Iron and Steel Company in the steel city on the grassland built this year a large-sized pure oxygen top-blowing converter and put it into operation on the eve of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. In the past two months and more, the normal operation of the converter has resulted in a large quantity of good-quality steel being produced.

This large-sized pure oxygen top-blowing converter was created, through designing on their own, building equipment on their own and doing construction work on their own, by the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel of such units as Paotou Iron and Steel Company, Paotou No. 2 Metallurgical Construction Company and Paotou Iron and Steel Designing College which adopted the method of launching vigorous mass movements by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought with the help of the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA.

By past standards, the building of such a large-sized pure oxygen top-blowing converter would take at least one year or so, and a capital outlay 180 percent as much as is now required. The present success in its building has fully demonstrated the immeasurable power of the mass campaign under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, set an example for high speed and good quality in production and construction in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and made a new contribution to the development of iron and steel industry with plentiful, fast, good and economical results.

Vigorously Grasp the Struggle Between the Two Lines

From the very beginning, the building of the No. 1 converter of the Paotou Iron and Steel Company was highlighted by a vehement struggle between the two lines and between different ways of thinking.

The proposal for the building of the large-sized pure oxygen top-blowing converter was put forward by the three-support and two-military leadership organ of the PLA stationed in the area of Paotou and the workers of the Paotou Iron and Steel Company after some research. The pure oxygen top-blowing converter involving advanced technology in the modern steel-smelting industry has such features as light equipment, a small capital investment and high speed in construction. Its use in steel-making allows a high output, good quality and many varieties. The proposal for building a pure oxygen top-blowing converter after being put forward immediately received the approval and support of the broad masses of workers.

However, a small number of people expressed doubts about the building of such a converter. They held that the open-hearth furnace being adopted by the Paotou Iron and Steel Company had already given great satisfaction. "The building of a converter is hampered by lack of experience; the building of an open-hearth furnace provides the best insurance." They therefore called for a further expansion in the building of open-hearth furnaces.

Should they build a converter or an open-hearth furnace? A big debate was unfolded.

The support-the-Left personnel of the PLA enlightened everyone on the need of taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and making an analysis on the basis of the struggle between the two lines at its height. The workers studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must break away from conventions and do our utmost to adopt advanced techniques in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period." Associating this with the history of the Paotou Iron and Steel Company, they vigorously criticized renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and smashed such concepts as "an enterprise following a fixed pattern" and "production reaching its limits." Everyone pointed out that a modern large-sized enterprise strong in technical knowhow and material resources, the Paotou Iron and Steel Company should aim high, make full use of favorable conditions and try in every way to adopt advanced techniques to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels, in order to make a greater contribution to the motherland's socialist construction.

United in their awareness, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel strengthened their determination to build a converter. The three-support and two-military leadership organ of the PLA stationed in the area of Paotou and the relevant departments established a powerful command headquarters to organize such units as the Paotou Iron and Steel Company, Paotou No. 2 Metallurgical Construction Company and Paotou Iron and Steel Designing College in launching a socialist mass coordination and undertaking the converter-building task.

On May 6 this year, the construction forces in various fields, seized with the lofty ambition of winning honor for the great leader Chairman Mao, plunged with redoubled confidence into the battle of building a pure oxygen top-blowing converter.

Develop the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance

The command headquarters explicitly ruled that in building such a converter we must unswervingly implement on a firm basis Chairman Mao's great guideline of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." By doing everything on the strength of their own hands, they enabled the great guideline of Chairman Mao to get firmly implemented in the course of action.

The building of the body for a converter calls for several varieties of steel plate with different specifications. From where would the steel plate come? The command headquarters assigned this task to Paokang Rail Works. The rail works had no steel-rolling equipment but the workers fimrly took up the job. They conducted a number of experiments, improved the techniques of operation, invented new methods and ingeniously applied the shaped steel rolling machine to the successful rolling of over ten varieties of steel plate with different specifications to meet the needs of the making of a furnace body.

The big "ear axis" [大耳軸] of a converter is a main part of the equipment for a furnace body, the whole body being kept in rotation by two such axes. There being not a large-sized hydraulic press to forge such a big axis, what was to be done? After repeated researches, the workers boldly proposed the method of replacing forging with casting. By working meticulously, fighting hard day and night, summing up experience in time and adopting a set of new technical measures, they finally cast successfully big axes satisfying completely the quality requirements.

By relying on their own strength, the workers not only turned out converter bodies and attached equipment but, through adopting such measures as repairing, assembling, remaking and using substitutes, etc., solved the problem concerning 266 sets of various machines and other equipment, thus assuring the needs in the building of converters.

Arouse the Activism of the Broad Masses

In the course of building the converter following the great teaching of Chairman Mao, "The masses are the real heroes," the command headquarters from beginning to end persisted in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to propagating among the masses, organizing the masses and arming the masses, and unswervingly showed faith in the masses, reliance upon the masses and respect for the inventive spirit of the masses.

In soldering a big supporting ring in the furnace body, the riveting and soldering workshop of Paokang Main Machinery Works had to do a large amount of soldering because the seams involved were many and wide. Besides, such a task must be finished in two days' time. The workers of the riveting and soldering workshop said, "For the working class, no difficulties are insurmountable!"

Squeezed into a tiny work face, 20 electric welding workers worked back to back and shoulder to shoulder on soldering up and down, to the right and left. Arc light dazzling, sparks flying, steel plates gave way to the heat, blisters appeared on the workers' hands holding the burning handles of the soldering machines, and tears fell from eyes smarting from the arc. Yet none of them gave way to a moan of pain or a complaint of tiredness. In two days they had the job done in triumph.

A difficult problem was encountered in the installation of metallic structures. To lift up many metallic structural parts for installation at a great height called for working with a mast-type hoist. But to move a huge mast to the work site and have it stood up and installed called for one month at the quickest. This had fellow student Communist Party member Ko greatly worried. Later he thought out the method of setting up a mast by using the chimney at the rear of the converter to shorten the work period. After making a study, the command headquarters agreed to such an approach. However, to climb up a 100-odd-meter-high chimney to lift up a mast involved great danger. At this time, fellow student Ko bravely stepped forward and was the first to volunteer to climb up. Meanwhile, two other old workers and three other young workers also had themselves registered. Their hearts filled with the lofty ambition of winning honor for the great leader Chairman Mao, they overcame the difficulty of working at a great height. In four hours they triumphantly fulfilled their task, shortening considerably the work period.

Organize Socialist Coordination and Concentrate Strength on Fighting a Battle of Annihilation

In the course of building the converter, following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is imperative to advocate attention to the whole situation," the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel launched a socialist coordination, enabling the building of projects to develop at a high speed.

In the past, Paotou Iron and Steel Company, Paotou No. 2 Metallurgical Construction Company and Paotou Iron and Steel Designing College formed three parts (in the order of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3) of a whole in the capital construction of the iron and steel industry in Paotou. Under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the three units were administered separately, and they got at each other's throats, often adversely affecting the task of building a project.

Now, these three units work in coordination and in concerted action toward the same objective. For instance, Paotou Iron and Steel Designing College being loaded with the designing task about other important projects was this time further entrusted with the job of designing a pure oxygen top-blowing converter. They had a heavy workload, a limited staff and scanty experience in the designing of such a large-sized converter. On learning of the difficulties being encountered by the designing college, Paotou Iron and Steel Company and the Paotou No. 2 Metallurgical Construction Company immediately rendered their support in the form of a transfer of elite veteran workers and seasoned technical personnel. By pooling the thinking and energy of the masses, going deep into the midst of work sites, and launching a vigorous campaign for revolution of designs, they fulfilled triumphantly in half a month the whole designing task for the No. 1 converter.

To give further play to socialist coordination, the command headquarters constantly conducted investigations and studies in depth. In line with the progress of a project, they organized in succession socialist mass

coordination in such jobs as earthwork, making of equipment, installation of metallic structures, etc., and sought a breakthrough in the weak link to speed up considerably the progress of the whole construction project.

It was June 25, five days away from the coming of "July 1" set for the commissioning of the converter. But then left unfinished was the installation of oxygen-blowing tube, Venturi tube, hoist and the system of the mouth of the converter. At this crucial moment, a shock team composed of over 170 workers rushed hastily to the scene. After fighting hard for several days and nights, they finally completed the last part of the installation work on the eve of "July 1," thus achieving the final victory in the building of a converter. (Excerpts from an article by NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter)

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OBITUARY

PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Li Tien-yu Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

comrade li tien-yu, member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, member of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, deputy to the third national people's congress and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, died of illness in peking on september 27, 1970, at the age of 57, after a long period of medical treatment.

comrade li tien-yu joined the chinese communist party in october of 1929 and joined the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in november of the same year. he served as platoon leader, company, regimental, division, column and corps commander, army deputy commander, first deputy commander of the kwangchow units and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff.

comrade li tien-yu was always loyal to chairman mao and the party. he followed chairman mao in making revolution for several decades, served the people whole-heartedly and made contributions to the party and to the revolutionary cause of the people.

a memorial meeting for comrade li tien-yu was held at papaoshan cemetery this afternoon which was attended by over one thousand commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force of the p.l.a.

leading comrades concerned of the party central committee and of departments under the state council attended the meeting.

attending the memorial meeting were leading comrades of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and the general departments, the services and arms, the science and technology commission for national defence, military academies, the peking units and the peking garrison, of the chinese people's liberation army.

comrade li tien-yu's comrades-in-arms and his relatives also attended.

chief of the p.l.a. general staff huang yung-sheng officiated at the memorial meeting. deputy chief of the general staff wu fa-hsien delivered a speech paying last respects to the deceased.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Comrades Huang Yung-sheng and Yeh Chien-ying Have a Cordial Meeting with Representatives of Patriotic Fellow-Countrymen from Hongkong and Macao and Patriotic Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, today met the patriotic fellow-countrymen from hongkong and macao and the patriotic overseas chinese who have taken part in the national day celebrations, and had a cordial conversation with them.

on behalf of the government and the people of the motherland, comrade huang yung-sheng extended warm welcome to the representatives of the patriotic fellow-countrymen in hongkong and macao and the patriotic overseas chinese. he paid tribute to the patriotic fellow-countrymen in hongkong and macao and the patriotic overseas chinese for their love of the socialist motherland and their active support of the motherland's socialist construction. he encouraged patriotic overseas chinese to support the revolutionary people of various countries in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

comrade yeh chien-ying also spoke. he talked to the representatives about the excellent situation at home and abroad.

after comrades huang yung-sheng and yeh chien-ying spoke, the patriotic fellow-countrymen from hongkong and macao and the patriotic overseas chinese waved their red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the victory of mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

the representatives of the patriotic fellow-countrymen from hongkong and macao and the patriotic overseas chinese described their happiness in seeing our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin on october 1. they said that they were very excited when they saw chairman mao glowing with excellent health. they pledged themselves to make even greater efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, act on the great leader chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories", strengthen the unity with the people of the motherland and with the revolutionary people of various countries and resolutely carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs through to the end.

after the meeting all present stood up and sang the song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned including lo kuei-po, fang ke, chen teh-ho, wang an-chu, liu hsi-wen, yu hsia, chang kuei-fu, chang cheng-teh and hsing jen-hsien.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

East China Workers Make Simple Generators and Motors for Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 5, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of the kiangsi electrical machinery plant in this east china city have made technical innovations so that they can now produce many types of simple, light and cheap generators and motors for the countryside. steel sheet, aluminium wire and bushings replace silicon steel, copper wire and bearings in these machines which do not have an exciter. the workers followed chairman mao's great instruction: "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry."

the generators are simpler in structure, smaller, lighter, and cheaper than generators made with silicon steel. such machines can be made at the provincial, administrative regional, county and commune levels because the material now used is available in many places. a 12-kilowatt generator of the new type is 30 per cent lighter than one of similar capacity in common use, costs one-fourth less and has a simpler structure. all the main technical standards are above the state requirements.

the revolutionary masses have been fired with tremendous enthusiasm for building socialism during the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 2,300 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations are being set up in kiangsi province. their generating capacity is three times the total before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

since the construction of more power stations required more generators, the leading members of the plant revolutionary committee and the workers last october studied chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". that touched off the campaign to make generators for the rural areas, starting with indigenous methods.

but they did not have enough silicon steel. the workers suggested that it be replaced with steel sheet and aluminium wire used instead of copper. the workers made a scientific analysis based on their own experience of the common characteristics of ordinary steel sheet and silicon steel and in what way the former is inferior. they found methods to make up for the limitations of steel sheet.

the revolutionary workers of this plant then started the battle to produce generators and motors.

ku wen-kuei is a painter who had no knowledge of the theory of motors. he led members of his team in repeatedly studying chairman mao's great teaching "learn warfare through warfare". they were busy with production by day and in the evenings they and other teams and groups cooperated and made innovations. they finally succeeded in turning out a motor with cast iron plates and aluminium wiring. puncher tseng an-pang and others produced a motor with simple technique from one-millimetre thick steel sheet.

the plant turned out 22 generators and motors of various types in half a month.

the new-type power equipment ran hotter and produced less power with greater loss than those in common use. the "three-in-one" technical group, comprising workers, cadres and technicians with veteran workers as the backbone, went among the workers to investigate and finally solved the knotty problem.

later they succeeded in replacing the bearings with bushings.

the exciter is the most complicated part of the generator. it is difficult to make, inconvenient for operation, not easy to repair and uses valuable material. many small and medium-sized rural power stations have had to discard their generators when the exciter goes out of order. the workers and revolutionary technicians of the no. 4 workshop of the plant made repeated experiments and devised a very simple yet advanced technique to replace the exciter.

the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee paid great attention to the successful production of simple cheap generators and motors so it called an on-the-spot meeting to popularize the experience. at the same time, it raised the province's plan for making small hydro-electric equipment by 166 per cent this year. seven out of ten counties and some communes are making such power equipment.

SCHOOL-RUN-FARMS

South China Urban Middle Schools Set Up Rural Bases for Learning Farming

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 5, 1970)

all seventy-nine middle schools in kwangchow, south china, have set up branches on the outskirts of the city as bases for learning farming. they combine teaching, scientific research and production, and the teachers and students go there by rotation to study and take part in production.

this provides good conditions for city students and teachers to learn about agriculture and helps them temper themselves and widen their knowledge.

the no. 32 middle school set up its branch school last november. the teachers and students put up simple school buildings of local material and reclaimed wasteland in the spirit of self-reliance. this enabled them to integrate teaching, scientific research and production and gain good experience.

the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees summed up and popularized the experience of this school as an important way for implementing chairman mao's "may 7" directive in an all-round way. with this school as their example, other middle schools have all set up rural branches during the past half year.

the branch schools work land that they themselves reclaimed. most of the schools now can accommodate 400 students and teachers. some can accommodate 800. some of the pioneering schools whose students and teachers have all had their turns at the branches, have already shown fruitful results in developing agro-science in the service of farming and have popularized their experience in the locality. many of the schools have grown and harvested rice, cassava, peanuts

and side-line products.

the poor and lower-middle peasants look on these schools as their own meteorological stations and scientific research centres. they often go there to make scientific experiments with the teachers and students. quite a few veteran peasants have become part-time teachers. they said with great joy: "villagers used to go to town to attend school in the past. now city schools are coming to the countryside. this is really something new."

the schools attach primary importance to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in line with chairman mao's great teaching. they often ask the poor and lower-middle peasants who had suffered bitterly before liberation to tell them the history of their families and villages and of the struggle between the two lines in the locality. the teachers and students join the peasants in class struggle, criticizing the bourgeoisie and making social investigations. this gives the teachers and students more opportunity to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the three great revolutionary movements. they gradually come to understand what classes are and what exploitation is and raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the plan for teaching, scientific research and production of each branch school is unified with that of its main city school. adhering to the principle that the students should "mainly engage in study", the branch schools combine practice with study. while building houses, digging fish ponds, sinking wells and installing electric lamps, they study mathematics and physics in relation to what they are doing, combining theory with practice. farming is combined with the study of the "eight-point charter" for agriculture (note). they learn a.b.c. of agriculture in the fields, and farm the land in a scientific way so as to achieve high yields.

experience in teaching has provided new teaching materials, such as "how to write a report on an investigation" "simple engineering for capital construction" "no. 701 hormone" and "simple chinese and herbal medicine". the teachers and students welcome these materials because they are simple to study and easy to apply.

the city students were confined to classrooms in the past and isolated from production, reality and the workers and peasants. the branch schools have made it possible for them to go to the countryside to learn farming and pig-raising. they apply what they have learned. this ends their isolation and helps train "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture".

the students have broad contacts with the poor and lower-middle peasants and foster class feelings for them. students who had never taken part in physical labour and could not tell one kind of grain from another, are now reclaiming land, growing crops, making bricks and building houses. they have come to realize that there is plenty of room in the vast countryside for them to develop their talents. they are determined to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and settle down in the countryside to make revolution throughout their lifetime.

the revolutionary teachers are re-educated both in politics and teaching in the branch schools. a new contingent of proletarian teachers is rapidly growing. they live, study and take part

in labour with the students. with them they fight self and criticize revisionism and are re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants to remould their old ideology. they are teachers and at the same time students; they teach and take part in labour, establishing a new relationship with the students. the teachers of physics, applying their knowledge to practice, can now put up transmission lines and repair motors and also help in scientific experiments for trial-producing new products. the poor and lower-middle peasants said with appreciation: "we welcome such teachers."

with the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the branch schools have put up houses with total floor space of 65,000 square metres and reclaimed more than 260 hectares of land in just a few months. some have set up small factories and scientific research centres.

note:

"eight-point charter" means soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Laboratory of Nuclear Radiation Inaugurated in Tirana University

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 3, 1970)

a grand inaugural ceremony was held on october 1 for a nuclear radiation laboratory of the tirana state university.

the ceremony was attended by adil carcani and ramiz alia, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; koco theodhosi, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; thoma deljana, minister of education and culture; and others.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy to albania, and other staff members of the embassy were present.

the ceremony was also attended by the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences headed by yueh chin-chien and the chinese printing workers delegation headed by chang miao-yu.

in his speech, jorgji sota, rector of the tirana state university, thanked china for this gift. he said that this gift will further strengthen the friendship between the two peoples and the two parties of albanian and china. he also warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

addressing the ceremony, yueh chih-chien, head of the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences, warmly greeted the inauguration of the laboratory and ardently praised the great militant friendship between china and albania.

comrade ramiz alia cut the ribbon amidst warm applause and then those present visited the laboratory.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Commercial Representative Bureau in Austria Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chin ching-san, deputy representative of the commercial representative bureau of the china council for the promotion of international trade in austria, gave a reception in vienna on september 30 in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from vienna.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were leading members of the austrian federal chamber of commerce, austrian friends of various strata and noted social figures, diplomatic envoys of some countries to austria and patriotic overseas chinese in austria.

present also were principal leading members of the marxist-leninist party of austria and the austrian revolutionary workers association (marxist-leninist).

the reception was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. many friends warmly congratulated the people's republic of china on her great achievement in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 21 years. they sincerely wish the chinese people's great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from british prime minister edward heath on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i send your excellency my congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the chinese people's republic.

edward heath

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Office in Britain Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 4, 1970)

ma chia-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese charge d'affaires office in britain, gave a reception on the evening of october 1 to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were more than 640 people including british government officials and people of various circles, diplomatic envoys of many countries to britain, as well as progressive asian, african and latin american friends residing in britain.

among the british government officials present at the reception were anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state of the foreign office; sir stanley tomlinson, deputy under-secretary of state of the foreign office; and wilford, assistant under-secretary of state of the foreign office.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. many progressive british friends enthusiastically congratulated and praised the chinese people for the magnificent successes they had achieved on all fronts in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. a british friend said that he and his circle of friends had always followed closely the changes in great china under the leadership of chairman mao. in the past year, chairman mao issued the solemn statement in support

of the struggle against u.s. imperialism by the people of various countries and china launched its first man-made earth satellite. these were extremely great events. china has become more and more powerful. this is a tremendous support to the people of the world.

some asian, african and latin american friends also highly commended the great victories won by the chinese people. an asian friend said that the great successes of the chinese people in the past 21 years inspired the asian, african and latin american peoples in their great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. the solemn statement issued by chairman mao on may 20 this year gave very timely guidance to the orientation of the people's revolutionary struggles in these vast areas. we wish the chinese people still greater victories in future.

at the reception, many progressive friends expressed the hearty wish for a long, long life to chairman mao.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Council of Ministers of Bulgarian People's Republic Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

the council of ministers of the bulgarian people's republic sent a message of greetings on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the bulgarian people and in our own name, express to you and the chinese people our greetings and wishes. we hope that the relations between our two countries and the friendship between the bulgarian and chinese people will be developed in the interest of the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism.

the council of ministers of the
bulgarian people's republic
sofia, september 30, 1970

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to Bulgaria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sofia, Oct. 5, 1970)

wang pen-tsu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in bulgaria, gave a reception on the evening of september 30 warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of people's republic of china.

among more than 150 people attending the reception were: radenko grigorov, vice-minister of foreign affairs; banko bakov, vice-minister of foreign trade; lieutenant general geno genov, president of the military institute; georgi dimitrov-goshkin, chairman of the liaison committee for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries; vjrban canev, director of the fifth department of the ministry of foreign affairs; asen neikov, director of the information department; other military and government officials.

also present at the reception were: diplomatic envoys of various countries to bulgaria, patriotic overseas chinese, foreign students studying in bulgaria and some bulgarian people.

CHINA AND BURMA

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Burma Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

sun sheng-wei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in burma, gave a reception in rangoon on october 1 to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a rangoon report.

among the more than 300 guests attending the reception were: maung lwin, acting minister of foreign affairs of burma; hla hpone, deputy minister of foreign affairs; tin aung, officer on special duty of the foreign ministry; u tun shein, permanent secretary of the foreign ministry; u ohn khin, executive secretary of the foreign ministry; brigadier general kyaw winn, defence adjutant general; colonel chit khin, director of the military intelligence service of the defence ministry; colonel thein maung, deputy quartermaster general; colonel kyaw htin, commander of the rangoon command; other officers of the military services; officials of the ministries of national planning and information; and prominent burmese personages.

diplomatic envoy of some countries to burma and a number of chinese residents in rangoon also attended the reception.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylon-China Friendship Association Holds Meeting to Celebrate China's National Day

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 5, 1970)

the ceylon-china friendship association held a public meeting in colombo on september 30 in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

national flags of ceylon and china fluttered in sunshine outside the building where the meeting was held. at the centre of the rostrum was a big bust of chairman mao. on the walls flanking the rostrum were two large streamers with the following words in sinhalese: "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the meeting was attended by tikir banda ilangaratne, acting prime minister; n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party; robert gunawardena, former ceylonese ambassador to china; and algiyawanna, vice-president of the ceylon-china friendship association.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, and other officials of the chinese embassy attended the meeting.

s.w. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association, presided over and addressed the meeting. first of all, he extended warm greetings to the chinese people and their great leader, chairman mao tsetung. he said: in a short span of time, china has made great achievements in all spheres. this is all due to the brilliant guidance of mao tsetung thought.

acting prime minister tikir banda ilangaratne spoke at the meeting. on behalf of the ceylonese government and people, he extended warm greetings to the chinese people and their great leader chairman mao tsetung. he highly praised china's great achievements in the past 21 years attained through self-reliance.

ilangaratne praised china's great proletarian cultural revolution led by chairman mao. after the great cultural revolution, he said, china's socialist basis has become more consolidated and socialist construction can now develop more speedily.

the establishment of the revolutionary committees has greatly strengthened china's socialist basis, he added. the chinese people's liberation army is an army composed of workers and peasants and is integrated with the people. the army not only defends the motherland but also participates in national construction.

ilangaratne wished the constant development and strengthening of the friendship between china and ceylon.

in his speech, robert gunawadena praised china's great cultural revolution. he said that such a cultural revolution is only possible in china because china is a genuine socialist country. as a result of this revolution, the workers act upon the teachings of mao tsetung, raise their entnusiasm greatly and industrial products have caught up with or surpassed the international level. the chinese cultural revolution shows that man is the most precious wealth and that it is the working people who create history. the chinese cultural revolution is a good example to the whole world.

gunawadena said that china gives full and whole-hearted support to the people of viet nam, cambodia, laos and palestine and all other people fighting against imperialism.

speaking at the meeting, comrade sanmugathasan, said that the progress china made in the past twentyone years shows how economically backward countries can be turned into advanced countries through self-reliance. the cultural revolution in china shows how to carry the socialist revolution through to the end under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. all these were possible because of the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching also spoke at the meeting. he thanked the ceylon-china friendship association for sponsoring the meeting and for its contributions to the development of friendship between ceylon and china.

all the speeches received warm applause.

the meeting adopted a resolution congratulating the chinese people on their successes and achievements in the past twentyone years.

after the meeting, a performance was given by a troupe of amateur dancers.

a group of ceylonese amateur artists mounted the rostrum during the meeting and sang in chinese the song "the east is red" which won warm applause.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Commercial Representative Bureau in Chile Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

the chinese commercial representative bureau in chile gave a reception on the evening of september 30, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from santiago.

more than 500 people attended the reception. among them were government officials, members of the congress, businessmen, figures in the cultural and art circles and other chilean friends. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to chile also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Friendship Organizations Jointly Hold Film Reception to Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 4, 1970)

a film reception was jointly held by the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples and the cuba-china friendship association on the evening of october 2 to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were carlos chain, vice-minister of foreign affairs of cuba; herminio carcia, vice-minister of foreign trade; adalberto quintana, president of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples; baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; mauro garcia, counsellor of the cuban embassy in china, and other people.

li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cuba was also present.

cuban news-reels were shown at the reception.

the cuban papers "granma" and "juventud revelde" have also published articles greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic sent a message of greetings on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

the state council of the people's republic of china:

we celebrate together with the chinese people the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. we wish the industrious chinese people numerous successes in their creative efforts in the interest of progress and peace.

the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic

prague, september 30, 1970

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in Czechoslovakia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

yang chung-chao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in czechoslovakia, gave a reception in prague on september 30 warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by jan busniak, deputy minister of foreign affairs; milan honusek, deputy minister of foreign trade; other czechoslovak officials and figures of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in prague were also present.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from danish prime minister hilmar baunsgaard on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please accept, your excellency, my cordial congratulations and best wishes for your personal well-being and for the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people.

hilmar baunsgaard
prime minister

copenhagen, september 30

Charge D'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Denmark Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

wang yen-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in denmark, gave a reception on the evening of october 1 to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a copenhagen report.

present at the reception were over 230 people of various circles including a.c. normann, minister of fishery and greenland; paul fischer, permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs; kjeld willumsen, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; major-general o. horgberg, chief of defence supply and secretariat corps; major-general o.c. permin, chief of the home guard; major-general d.a. wieth-knudsen, commandant of copenhagen and colonel k. jorrgensen, chief of the air force staff.

present also were jens otto krag, former prime minister of denmark; gustav pedersen, former president of parliament; bodil koch, former cultural minister, and member of parliament frode jakobsen.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to denmark also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded throughout in a warm and friendly atmosphere. many guests warmly congratulated the chinese people on the great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction they scored in the past 21 years under the leadership of chairman mao. they wish the chinese people greater victories.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR State Council, Council of Ministers, People's Chamber Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

the state council, the council of ministers and the presidium of the people's chamber of the german democratic republic sent a joint message of greetings on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

chairman of the people's republic of china

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we extend to the chinese people the best greetings and felicitations.

the german democratic republic will in the future also work for the preservation and promotion of the traditional friendship between our two peoples in the interest of socialism and peace.

we wish the chinese people successes in socialist construction.

the state council of the german democratic republic

the council of ministers of the german democratic republic

the presidium of the people's chamber of the german democratic republic

Chinese Ambassador to GDR Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berlin, Oct. 5, 1970)

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to the german democratic republic, gave a reception on october 1 warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by state secretary of the foreign ministry quenter kohrt, other g.d.r. officials and figures of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the g.d.r. also attended the reception.

photos on china's successes in construction were displayed in the reception hall.

Chinese Ambassador to GDR Gives National Day Reception for Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Berlin, Oct. 5, 1970)

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to the german democratic republic, gave a reception for chinese nationals in the g.d.r. on the evening of october 3, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

at the reception, ambassador sung chih-kuang told the overseas chinese about the great successes made by the people of the motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao. the patriotic overseas chinese saw a photo exhibition on the great successes of our great motherland on all fronts of socialism. they felt proud of these successes.

the patriotic chinese nationals time and again proposed toasts to a long, long life of our great leader chairman mao and wished that our great motherland would be more prosperous and powerful.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from finnish prime minister ahti karjalainen on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the twentyfirst anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish, in the name of the finnish government, to convey to your excellency and through you to the entire chinese people my very best wishes and most heartfelt congratulations.

ahti karjalainen
prime minister of finland

helsinki, october 1, 1970

Helsinki Marxist-Leninist Association Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message of greetings from the helsinki marxist-leninist association on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

the central committee of the communist party of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we extend to you, the communist party of china and through you to the whole chinese people our comradely greetings.

during the past twentyone years, the people's republic of china has become a great example to the peoples of other countries and a powerful stronghold in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries.

the victories of the chinese people in the new-democratic revolution, socialist revolution and the great proletarian cultural revolution show that only under the leadership of the party armed with the most progressive marxist-leninist theory -- mao tsetung thought -- can the people achieve permanent results in their struggle. the achievements of the chinese people in different fields prove what the people can achieve when they rely on their own efforts. one of its evidences is the launching of china's first man-made earth satellite last spring.

in the recent period the peoples of the world have ever more clearly seen that the people's republic of china is on their side in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and the reactionaries. chairman mao's statement of may 20 is greeted with great enthusiasm everywhere in the world. the chinese people's support to the peoples of the world is especially important at the time when the aggression of the imperialists has become more outrageous particularly in southeast asia and the middle east.

we wish you, the communist party of china, and the whole chinese people new successes in building socialism and in your struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung exclamation

long live the heroic chinese people exclamation

long live marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought exclamation

the helsinki marxist-leninist association

helsinki, october 1, 1970

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

the vice-chairman of the people's republic of china has received a message of greetings from french president georges pompidou on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency my ardent congratulations. i add to them my sincere wishes for the happy future and prosperity of the chinese people.

georges pompidou
elysee, paris
september 30, 1970

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 3, 1970)

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, held a reception here on september 30 in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 470 guests present at the reception were fily sissoko, chief of protocol at the presidential office; kourouma albert, deputy chief of the general staff of the people's army of guinea; diallo mamadou, governor of the special administrative region of conakry, other guinean officers and officials and friends from various circles.

foreign diplomatic envoy and representatives of some african nationalist organizations in conakry were also present.

at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the guests time and again proposed toasts to the glorious festival of the chinese people and congratulated the chinese people on the splendid achievements they have made in industry, agriculture, science, technology and other fields in the past 21 years under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. they wished the chinese people greater successes in their socialist construction.

photos on china's successes in socialist construction were displayed inside the reception hall. they won praises from the guinean friends. after seeing these photos, a guinean friend told the chinese friends with enthusiasm: "the development of china's construction is indeed very fast. such a great achievement made by china in a short span of 21 years is due to the fact that the chinese people have unity of thought -- mao tsetung thought. guided by this thought, the chinese people are united as one man."

at the reception, both the guests and hosts expressed the wish that the militant anti-imperialist friendship between the chinese and guinean people would be consolidated and developed. many guinean friends and other african friends asked the chinese friends to convey their best wishes for a long, long life to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Premier of Hungarian People's Republic Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from fock jeno, premier of the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic, the hungarian people and in my own name, extend greetings and best wishes to you and, through you, to the state council of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people. i wish you numerous successes in building socialism and making the fatherland prosperous. i wish the relations between our two peoples and two countries based on proletarian internationalism be consolidated and developed in the interest of the struggle against the common enemy -- imperialism, and in the interest of socialism, progress and peace.

fock feno
premier of the workers and peasants
revolutionary government of the
hungarian people's republic

budapest, september 30, 1970

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Oct. 4, 1970)

chinese ambassador to hungary lu chih-hsien gave a reception on october 1 to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were responsible members of the hungarian government and the people's army including biro jozsef, minister of foreign trade; valy peter, minister of finance; puja frigyes, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; tordai jeno, vice-minister of foreign trade; asztalos lajos, vice-minister of the metallurgical and machine industry; and major general simonyi gyula, commander of rocket and artillery units. responsible members of social organizations and people of various circles also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to hungary were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in India Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

huang ming-ta, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in india, gave a reception in new delhi on october 2 to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a new delhi report.

200 guests attended the reception. among them were: shishir kumar banerji, secretary of the indian foreign ministry; narayanan, joint secretary and director of the policy planning division of the foreign ministry; v.v. paranjpe, director of the east asia division of the foreign ministry; air commodore grewal, director of the air intelligence; captain menon, assistant director of the naval intelligence; and colonel vohra, liaison officer of the army intelligence.

pandit sundarlal, formerly president of the india-china friendship association, and other prominent personages were also present at the reception.

diplomatic envoys of some countries in new delhi were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Commercial Representative Bureau in Italy Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

su sheng, deputy representative of the commercial representative bureau of the china council for the promotion of international trade in italy, held a reception in rome on the evening of october 1 in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from rome.

more than 350 guests attended the reception, including representatives from italian industry and business circles, friendly personages of other circles and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to italy.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. many italian friends warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china, congratulated the chinese people on the great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction they had achieved under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and wish the chinese people's great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

Eastern Publishing House of Italy Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message of greetings from the eastern publishing house of italy on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we warmly support the internationalist stand manifested by the second plenary session of the ninth central committee (of the communist party of china) and wish (china) still greater successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

edizioni oriente (the eastern publishing house)

milan, october 1

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Liaison Office of China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, china, held a reception in tokyo on september 30, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a tokyo report.

among about 700 guests attending the reception were japanese friends of various circles, friends from the general association of korean residents in japan, and diplomatic envoys and friends from a number of friendly asian, african, latin-american and european countries in japan as well as patriotic overseas chinese in japan.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. japanese friends enthusiastically wished a steady development of the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people. many friends heartily wish the chinese people's great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Embassy in Kenya Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 1, 1970)

wang hui-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kenya, held a reception in nairobi yesterday evening, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests attending the reception were k. munyi, assistant minister in the office of the kenyan president; b. nabwera, assistant minister of foreign affairs; p. kibisu, assistant minister of labour; m. jahazi, assistant minister of health; k.s.a. jeneby, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and some members of the kenyan national assembly.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to kenya were also present at the reception.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait's Amir Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA- English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

a message of greetings from sabah alsalem alsabah, amir of the state of kuwait, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china has been received. following is the full text of the message:

his excellency chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of founding the people's republic of china, i am happy to extend, in my name and on behalf of kuwait's people, to your excellency and your friendly people our warmest congratulations with best wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of your people.

sabah alsalem alsabah,
amir of kuwait
kuwait, september 30,

Kuwait's Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from jaber alahmed aljaber, heir apparent and prime minister of the state of kuwait, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

--

i have the pleasure in extending to your excellency sincere felicitations and greetings on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china. i would also like to take this opportunity to send my best wishes to your excellency personally and for the continued prosperity and progress of your country and people.

jaber alahmed aljaber, heir apparent
and prime minister, state of kuwait

kuwait, september 30

CHINA AND LAOS

King of Laos Greets 21st Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

king sri savang vatthana of laos sent on september 30 a message greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

china

mr. chairman of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i pray your excellency to accept my ardent felicitations as well as my warmest wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the chinese people.

sri savang vatthana, king of laos
luangprabang, september 30, 1970

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in Laos Gives National Day Reception for Chinese Residents

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

yueh tai-heng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the kingdom of laos, gave a reception for chinese residents in laos on the evening of october 2 in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from vietiane.

over 800 chinese residents attended the reception at which photos of china's socialist construction were on display. chinese documentary films "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" were also shown. a grandiose and enthusiastic atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception. the chinese compatriots constantly shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

Chinese Embassy in Kingdom of Laos Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Oct. 4, 1970)

yueh tai-heng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the kingdom of laos, gave a reception on the evening of october 1 warmly to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

attending the reception on invitation were outhong souvannavong, president, and singkham, vice-president, of the king's council; leuam insisienmay, minister of national education, fine arts, sports and youth; pheng phongsavan, minister of the interior and social relief; and others.

thao soth phetrasy, representative of the laotian patriotic front in vientiane; noted laotian public figures; and diplomatic envoys of some countries in laos also attended on invitation.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Council of Ministers of Mongolian People's Republic Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

the council of ministers of the mongolian people's republic sent a message of greetings on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the mongolian people, extend greetings and good wishes to the chinese people.

the council of ministers of the
mongolian people's republic

ulan bator, september 30, 1970

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to Mongolia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Oct. 5, 1970)

lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the mongolian people's republic, held a reception on october 1 warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by ochir, minister of foreign trade; yundon, deputy minister of foreign affairs; dashtseren, vice-chairman of the union of mongolian peace and friendship organizations; banzragch, vice-chairman of the mongolian-chinese friendship association, and others.

diplomatic envoy and officials of various countries to mongolia also attended the reception.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to Morocco Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1970)

hsu po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in morocco, gave a reception in rabat yesterday evening in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the moroccan capital.

more than 230 guests including government officials and personages from various walks of life of the kingdom of morocco and foreign diplomatic envoys in rabat attended the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the guests warmly congratulated the chinese people on their great achievements scored under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. many of them highly praised the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. they wish china prosperity and powerfulness and chairman mao a long, long life.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Photo Exhibition on China's Successes in Socialist Construction Opens in Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 4, 1970)

a photo exhibition on china's successes in socialist construction opened here on october 2 to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. it was sponsored by the chinese embassy in nepal.

speaking at the opening ceremony, wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, pointed out that china and nepal always sympathize with each other, respect and support each other, and have friendly cooperation. we hope that this exhibition on china's successes in socialist construction would serve to promote mutual understanding and strengthen cooperation.

navaraj subedi, minister of industry and commerce, said that the achievements made by the people's republic of china in agriculture and industry are indeed unprecedented. the fundamental changes brought about by china with untiring efforts in agriculture and industry in the last 21 years deserve appreciation.

he added, "nepal can learn much from the painstaking and untiring effort made by the chinese people for achieving great successes in agriculture and industry."

present at the opening ceremony were more than 100 guests including tanka prasad acharya, former prime minister; khadga man singh, member of the standing committee of state council; poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association; other nepalese government officials and prominent figures from various circles of nepal.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in nepal attended the ceremony on invitation.

the exhibition was warmly received by nepalese friends. after seeing the photos, kaisher bahadur, former nepalese ambassador to china, wrote in the visitor's book, "i had been most impressed by the pictures exhibition which has brought light to the fresh leap forward by the great chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung."

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in Netherlands Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

li mao-lai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires in the netherlands, gave a reception on september 29 in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the hague.

among the more than 300 guests present at the reception were

dutch government officials, people of various circles, diplomatic envoys of various countries in the netherlands and patriotic chinese nationals in the netherlands.

the reception proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere. many dutch friends warmly wished the chinese people's great leader chairman mao a long, long life. they warmly congratulated the chinese people on the tremendous achievements they made in the past 21 years under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, and enthusiastically greeted the great victories of the proletarian cultural revolution in china.

the guests repeatedly drank toasts to the health of the great leader chairman mao and the prosperity of china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Economic Delegation Visits Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant and Peking Internal-Combustion Engine General Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the korean government economic delegation he is leading visited today the peking no. 1 machine tools plant and the peking internal-combustion engine general plant. they were accompanied by chinese vice-minister shen hung.

as they arrived at the peking no. 1 machine tools plant, the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the outpost in the struggle against u.s. imperialism were given a warm welcome by ma ping-kuei, vice-chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee, and the workers. waving the national flags of china and korea, the welcomers shouted time and again: "long live the blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland exclamation" "we resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they enthusiastically shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation"

comrade kim gyong ryon and the other distinguished korean guests learned from comrade ma ping-kuei how the workers of the plant studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way, and how they grasped revolution and promoted production and fulfilled the 1970 state production plan more than three months ahead of schedule following the overfulfilment of the annual production plan last yyar. they then visited the worksnops of the plant. comrade kim gyong ryon and the other distinguished korean guests praised the workers for their revolutionary spirit and their outstanding achievements. wherever they went, the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the workers.

the delegation visited the peking internal-combustion engine general plant this afternoon and were warmly welcomed by li hsing, chairman, and hsing an-min, vice-chairman, of the plant's revolutionary committee, and the workers there.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Visits Industrial Enterprises in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

vice-premier nguyen con and the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam he is leading visited the capital iron and steel company here this morning. chinese vice-minister lin tse-sheng was with the guests during the visit.

on their arrival at the company, vice-premier nguyen con and other distinguished guests from viet nam received a warm welcome from chu kun, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the capital iron and steel company and the workers there. the welcoming crowd greeted the comrades-in-arms from viet nam by waving national flags of the two countries and shouting "long live the victory of the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three countries of indo-china in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "viet nam is sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and other slogans.

vice-premier nguyen con and the other distinguished vietnamese guests heard an account of the new achievements made by the workers of the company in grasping revolution and promoting production given by comrade chu kun. they visited the company's blast furnace plant, the steel making plant, the rolling mill, the machinery plant and the kindergarten. wherever they went, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly received by the workers.

the delegation this afternoon visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill in the company of chinese vice-minister chen wei-chi. the delegation was warmly welcomed by keng shen-tseng, chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee and the workers there.

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Visits Chinese People's Liberation Army Units

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

vice-premier nguyen con and the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam he is leading visited today a unit of the air force and a unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army. they were warmly welcomed by the p.l.a. commanders and fighters there.

today, this unit of the p.l.a. peking units was permeated with an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples and two armies of china and viet nam. a streamer reading "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamatcon" was hung across the entrance. holding red flags and beating drums and gongs, the commanders and fighters lined the road to greet the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

accompanied by yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and pang hsiu-ting, leading member of a unit of the p.l.a. peking units, vice-premier nguyen con and the other distinguished vietnamese guests visited the pharmaceutical workshop of the unit's health section, repair shop and a company's revolutionary cultural room and barracks. they attended a performance of revolutionary songs and dances given by the fighters' amateur troupe of the mao tsetung thought propaganda team and watched a military show given by the fighters.

vice-premier nguyen con and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms were invited to a lunch at which they had a cordial conversation with the fighters. the commanders and fighters of the unit entertained the vietnamese comrades-in-arms with food the unit produced itself.

during its visit to a p.l.a. air force unit, the delegation, accompanied by deputy chief of the general staff yen chung-chuan and chi yao-yen, leading member of a unit of the air force, saw an exhibition of the fighters' family histories and a flying show given by the airmen.

Photo Exhibition on Achievements of China's Socialist Industry and Agriculture Opens in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 4, 1970)

the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries and the viet nam-china friendship association held an opening ceremony here yesterday for a photo exhibition on the achievements of china's socialist industry and agriculture to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the opening ceremony was attended by pham ngoc thuan, chairman of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; dang thai mai, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; xuan truong, vice-minister of culture; and hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs. they saw the photos after the ceremony.

chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam wang yu-ping attended the opening ceremony and saw the photos.

at the centre of the exhibition hall was a streamer inscribed in golden colour with "long live the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese people exclamation"

while entering the exhibition hall, visitors see first of all the photo of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the photo of chairman mao together with his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao.

the photos on display reflect the great achievements scored by the chinese working class, people's commune members and scientific and technical personnel under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and in response to chairman mao's great call "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". a set of photos under the big title "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" show the chinese people's liberation army men and the broad masses of militia making active preparations against war.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from norwegian prime minister per borten on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day, i extend good wishes to your excellency and to the people of china.

per borten
prime minister of norway

oslo, october 1, 1970

Charge D'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Norway Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

liu ming-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in norway, gave a reception on october 1 to warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to an oslo report.

among the some 400 people attending the reception were h. rognlien, norwegian minister for municipal and labour affairs; h. eika, minister for agriculture; lieutenant general h. loeken, commander-in-chief of the army; major general k. stenwig, commander-in-chief of the air force; and other senior officials and political figures.

present also were h. ogrim, vice-chairman of the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist) of norway; representatives of the marxist-leninist group of norway and the marxist-leninist front of the communist party of norway; and s. oestby, acting chairman of the norway-china friendship association. they read out separately messages of greetings on china's national day.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to norway attended the reception too.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. many guests exended warm congratulations on china's national day and praised china's brilliant achievements scored in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they wish chairman mao a long, long life.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Agricultural Delegation from Pakistan Leaves Peking to Visit South China Before Leaving for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

the agricultural delegation from pakistan led by abul keram mohammad ahsan, secretary of the ministry of agriculture, left here by plane today to visit southern part of china. the delegation will leave for home after the visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture, and chang yun-chih, a leading member of the chinese department concerned.

pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser was also present.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chairman of Council of Ministers of Polish People's Republic Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from jozef cyrankiewicz, chairman of the council of ministers of the polish people's republic, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to you and the chinese people the best festive greetings and wish the friendly relations between the people of our two countries further develop.

jozef cyrankiewicz,
chairman of the council of ministers
of the polish people's republic
september 30, 1970

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Oct. 4, 1970)

chinese ambassador to poland yao kuang gave a reception on the evening of september 30, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 470 people attended the reception. they included ludomir stasiak, secretary of the council of state of poland; k. banach, member of the council of state and chairman of the presidium of the polish-chinese friendship society; a. willman, vice-minister of foreign affairs; m. dmochowski, vice-minister of foreign trade; r. pietrastek, vice-minister of shipping; j. knothe, vice-minister of forestry and the timber industry; z. resich, first vice-president of the supreme court; and top-ranking officers of the polish people's army and personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys and officials of a number of countries to poland were also present.

chinese residents in poland attended the reception too.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Scientific-Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Rumania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

a chinese delegation led by comrade sun hsiao-feng, head of the chinese group of the sino-rumanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation and chinese vice-minister of the petroleum industry, left here for rumania by plane today to attend the 13th session of the commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned including chung yu-yi, tang ke, li lien-ching, chang yun-chih, kan ning and chang hsien-wen.

aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china, and nicolae iordachescu, economic counsellor of the rumanian embassy in peking, were present.

Chinese Scientific-Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 5, 1970)

a chinese delegation led by comrade sun hsiao-feng, head of the chinese group of the sino-rumanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation and chinese vice-minister of the petroleum industry, arrived here this morning to attend the 13th session of the commission.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by comrade grigore bargaoanu, head of the rumanian group of the rumanian-chinese joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation and vice-chairman of the coordinating commission for economic and technical cooperation under the rumanian government; and comrade constantin stanca, member of the rumanian delegation to the 13th session of the commission.

comrade chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to rumania, and comrade wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy here and member of the chinese delegation to the 13th session of the commission, were also present at the airport.

Photo Exhibition on China's Successes in Socialist Construction Opens in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 3, 1970)

a photo exhibition on the successes of china's socialist construction in industry and agriculture was opened here yesterday. it was sponsored by the rumanian state committee for culture and art to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the opening ceremony was attended by ion moraru, vice-chairman of the state committee for culture and art; octav livezeanu, vice-president of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; emil iordachescu, director of a department under the state committee for culture and art; iosif chivu, director of the second department of the foreign ministry; responsible members of various organizations concerned and figures of the cultural and educational circles.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to rumania, and staff members of the chinese embassy were present.

diplomatic envoy of a number of countries to rumania were also present.

emil iordachescu and chang hai-feng spoke at the ceremony.

iordachescu said: this photo exhibition is an expression of the many-sided fruitful cooperation between the two countries and two peoples of rumania and china. "the great successes scored by people's china in industry, agriculture, science and technology are an important contribution to the strengthening of socialist forces in the world and to the struggle waged by the people of various countries against imperialism and for freedom, peace and progress," he said.

he went on: our working people cherish ardent sympathy and friendly feelings towards the chinese people and heartily rejoice over the successes scored by the chinese people in building the socialist system under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung.

he said: the photos on display will help the rumanian visitors understand better the great successes of china and will contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples.

ambassador chang hai-feng gave an account of the brilliant achievements gained by the chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 21 years under the brilliant and correct leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china. he said: at present, the chinese people, guided by the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", are working for the fulfilment of the fighting tasks set forth by the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china. a new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction in china.

chang hai-feng thanked the rumanian state committee for culture and art for organizing this photo exhibition. he said: we are convinced that this exhibition will contribute to the further deepening of the mutual understanding between the chinese and rumanian peoples and to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and two peoples.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Newly-Appointed Ambassador to Somalia Presents Credentials to Acting President Ainanshe

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 4, 1970)

[illegible] fan tso-kai, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the somali democratic republic, this morning presented his letter of credence to mohamed ainanshe, acting president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic.

acting president ainanshe had a cordial and friendly talk with ambassador fan tso-kai.

present on the occasion were abdurahman jama barre, director general of the somali foreign ministry, basi mohamed sufi, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and diplomats of the chinese embassy in somalia.

ambassador fan tso-kai arrived here on september 22.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from swedish prime minister olof palme on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish to express in my own name and in the name of the swedish government my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

olof palme
prime minister

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 3, 1970)

chinese ambassador to the kingdom of sweden wang tung gave a reception here on the evening of october 1 in enthusiastic celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

about 400 guests attended the reception including lennart geijer, swedish minister of justice; ingemund bengtsson, minister of agriculture; goran ryding, deputy secretary-general of the foreign ministry; rear admiral arvas, chief of the joint services staff of the ministry of defence; major general holm, chief of the army staff; major general stenberg, chief of the air force staff; and madam eva remens, chairman of the stockholm municipal council.

present also were comrade g. bylin, chairman of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, and other important leading comrades of the league.

other guests included swedish friends from various circles, friends from the swedish-chinese association, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to sweden, representatives of progressive asian, african and latin american organizations and overseas chinese.

many friends extended warm greetings on this great festival of the chinese people and enthusiastically praised the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao and ever-victorious mao tsetung thought.

one of them said: "under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people have in the past 21 years won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist

construction. every triumph of the chinese people is an enormous inspiration and a powerful support to the revolutionary people of the world." another friend stated that "chairman mao is the great leader not only of the chinese people but also of the revolutionary people all over the world. mao tsetung thought has opened a new epoch. mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of our era. under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the chinese revolution has been going from victory to victory. revolution will certainly triumph in the world's countries if only the revolutionary people there study and grasp mao tsetung thought." a third friend said that "the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao will certainly make greater contribution to the liberation and progress of the world people."

patriotic overseas chinese at the reception extolled the daily thriving and prospering motherland under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

many friends wish a long, long life to chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. some friends and overseas chinese hailed over and over again "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the reception proceeded in an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

President of Swiss Confederation Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from hans-peter tschudi, president of the swiss confederation, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

the national day of the people's republic of china offers me the occasion to extend to your excellency in the name of the federal council our congratulations while expressing the best wishes for your personal well-being as well as for the prosperity of your country.

hans-peter tschudi
president of the swiss confederation
bern, september 30, 1970

Chinese Embassy and Consolate General in Switzerland Give National Day Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

wu hua-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in switzerland, gave a national day reception in bern on the evening of october 1 in warm celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a bern report.

among those present at the reception were pierre micheli, secretary-general of the political department of the swiss federal government; ernst wetter, commander of the anti-aircraft unit of the air force; jemes thiebaud, commander of the light mechanized unit: and other high-ranking officers and senior officials of the swiss federal government as well as diplomatic envoy of many countries to switzerland and swiss people from all walks of life. many members of the "connaissance de chine", a friendly swiss organization, and patriotic overseas chinese also attended the reception.

the guests warmly greeted this glorious festival and repeatedly drank toasts to a long, long life to chairman mao. photos showing china's achievements in industrial and agricultural construction on display at the reception were warmly welcomed. many friends enthusiastically praised the chinese people on the magnificent achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction they had made under the wise leadership of chairman mao in the past 21 years. they wish china still greater victories in the years to come.

hsu ching-mei, consul of the chinese consulate general in geneva, gave a reception in geneva on the evening of september 29. present at the reception were more than 300 people including responsible officials of the canton and the city of geneva, diplomatic officials and consuls of various countries in geneva, swiss people of various circles, members of the friendly swiss organizations "people and culture" and "connaissance de chine", and patriotic overseas chinese.

the receptions in bern and geneva proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Organization of Swiss Communists Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received from the organization of swiss communists a message of greetings on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the organization of swiss communists expresses its total support for and militant solidarity with the chinese people led by their glorious party headed by comrade mao tsetung.

the organization of swiss communists salutes the people's republic of china, the bastion of marxism-leninism.

we salute the people's republic of china, the bastion of the struggle against world imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

we salute the people's republic of china, the bastion of the struggle against modern revisionism led by the chiefs of the communist party of the soviet union.

similarly, we salute the people's republic of china as the greatest supporter of the struggles of the peoples of the world against exploitation and oppression and, more particularly, as the most trustworthy supporter of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america at a time when u.s. imperialism is expanding its aggression.

the organization of swiss communists general secretary

gilbert etienne

CHINA AND USSR

Presidium of Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers of Soviet Union Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the soviet union jointly sent a message of greetings on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

the chairman of the people's republic of china

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the soviet people, extend hearty greetings to the chinese people.

the establishment of the people's republic of china was a result of the selfless struggle of the chinese people which developed under the direct impact of the great october revolution and which invariably met with the ardent sympathy and all-round support from the soviet state and the entire soviet people.

guided by the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the soviet union invariably comes out for the normalization of state relations between the ussr and the people's republic of china, for the restoration of good neighbourly relations and friendship between the soviet and chinese people: the pooling of their efforts in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, reaction and war. it answers the aspirations of the peoples of both countries, the interests of the world system of socialism, the revolutionary, liberation movement of all the oppressed peoples.

we wish the industrious chinese people happiness and progress.

presidium of the supreme soviet, ussr

council of ministers, ussr

moscow, kremlin,
september 30, 1970

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim to Soviet Union Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Moscow, Oct. 5, 1970)

an chih-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the soviet union, gave a reception on the evening of september 30, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were n. n. rodionov, vice-minister of foreign affairs and other responsible members and personnel concerned.

diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries in the soviet union also attended the reception.

Chinese Embassy in Moscow Gives National Day Reception to Chinese Nationals

(NCNA-English Moscow, Oct. 5, 1970)

the chinese embassy in the soviet union held a reception for the chinese nationals on october 3 warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the compatriots who attended the reception rejoiced over the brilliant successes achieved by the great fatherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction and wholeheartedly wished the great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

a chinese film "heroic sons and daughters" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Acting Yemeni President Sends Message of Greetings on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

following is the full text of a message of greetings sent by ahmed mohamed nouman, acting president of the republican council of the arab republic of yemen, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china:

his excellency chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of commemorating the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure of sending, in my own name and in the name of the republican council and the arab yemeni people, to your excellency most sincere congratulations and the best wishes for the happiness of your excellency, the continuous progress and success of the friendly chinese people and the prosperity and development of the relations between our two countries.

ahmed mohamed nouman,
acting president of the republican council

Yemeni Premier Sends Greetings to Premier Chou En-lai on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from mohsin al einy, premier and minister of foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the full text of the message reads as follows:

his excellency mr. premier of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the glorious 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to you and the great chinese government and people most cordial congratulations and the best wishes for the health and happiness of your excellency and the continuous progress and prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

i have the pleasure to avail myself of this opportunity to express to your excellency my deep conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the arab republic of yemen and the people's republic of china will develop and prosper on the basis of the common interests of our two countries and two peoples.

mohsin al einy,
premier and minister of foreign affairs
of the arab republic of yemen

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, has received a message from josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

belgrade, september 30, 1970

his excellency tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day and twentyfirst anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to your excellency and to the people of china, on behalf of the peoples of yugoslavia and in my name, most cordial congratulations wishing you new successes in the building up of your country. i avail myself of the opportunity to express to your excellency my confidence in the further development of the relations between our two countries.

josip broz tito

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message from mitja ribicic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please accept the warm greetings which i extend on behalf of the government of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name. we sincerely wish the people's republic of china success and further development in construction.

mitja ribicic
president of the federal executive council
of the socialist federal republic of
yugoslavia
september 30, 1970

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 4, 1970)

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao gave a reception here on the evening of october 1, warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by marjan brecelj, vice-president of the yugoslav federal assembly; miso pavicevic, vice-president of the yugoslav federal executive council; mika spiljak, president of the chamber of nationalities of the federal assembly; stana tomaszevicj-arensen, chairman of the foreign policy commission of the chamber of nationalities of the federal assembly; dragoljub budimovski, federal secretary for information; anton vratusa, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs; stojan milenkevicj, vice-president of the federal economic association.

colonel general banina, inspector-general of the yugoslav people's army, lieutenant general nenad drakulic, assistant secretary of state for national defence, and lieutenant general milonad jankovicj, chief of staff of the belgrade military district, attended the reception.

a number of officials of the republic of serbia and the belgrade municipality as well as friendly people of various circles were also present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to yugoslavia also attended. huot sambath, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the royal government of national union of cambodia to yugoslavia, who arrived here recently, was also present.

altogether, about 450 guests attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship. miso pavicevic, vice-president of the federal executive council, enthusiastically wished chairman mao a long, long life and the chinese people great successes in building their country.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Hands Over Message from Premier Chou En-lai to Zambian Government

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 4, 1970)

chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, met e.b. mbozi, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs of zambia, yesterday morning and handed over to him a message of solicitude from premier chou en-lai to president kaunda with regard to a serious cave-in at the mufulira copper mine, which resulted in casualties to the miners.

meanwhile, chin li-chen on behalf of the red cross society of china informed the zambian government that the society has donated rmb 100,000 yuan to the zambian government in token of sympathy.

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Solicitude to President Kaunda

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message to kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, on october 2 expressing concern and solicitude over a serious cave-in at the mufulira copper mine in copperbelt province, zambia. the message reads in full:

his excellency kenneth david kaunda,
president of the republic of zambia,

lusaka

i was shocked to learn of the occurrence of a serious cave-in at the mufulira copper mine in copperbelt province, zambia, which unfortunately resulted in casualties to the miners. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to express concern and solicitude to your excellency and to the zambian government and people and sympathy to the bereaved families of the miners.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
october 2, 1970

Zambian Ambassador to China Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

p. ng'oma, ambassador of the republic of zambia to china, left his post for home today.

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NIXON PEACE PLAN

"Peace," Election, and Indochina's Munich

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, October 9, 1970)

Nixon again put forward a "peace" proposal for Indochina.

It consists of five points, including "ceasefire" on the spot, "international supervision," convening "an international conference on the Indochina question," etc.

These proposals are thought to please people's ears and give the impression that the gangster has become kind-hearted.

Has he really become kind-hearted? No! This is a big fraud. In cooking up this big fraud at this time, this man has his domestic and international schemes.

What is the domestic scheme?

The mid-term elections in the US are to be held on November 3, and Nixon must woo votes for his Republican Party. What is the best method for winning votes? To wear a mask of "peace."

The American people are disgusted with war. Let's put aside the casualty figures released by the people's army [Vietcong] or the casualties of American troops in Cambodia and Laos, and first deal with the much reduced figures announced by the Americans themselves. In the south of Vietnam alone, the number of American troops wiped out, including the killed, wounded, captured and missing, has already exceeded 434,600.

These figures exceeded the total casualty figures of the First World War. Reuterssaid, America is "sad," "worried and puzzled."

More than that. The violent flames of wrath are burning this American reactionary chieftain. He is in an impasse at home and abroad. He is increasingly isolated with every passing day. The situation in which he finds himself is anything but favorable!

What is the international scheme?

This is the "Munich of Indochina" that has been in ferment for some time. The American war of aggression against Indochina has been waged with two counter-revolutionary tactics. One is to use American troops and

equip puppet troops to expand the aggressive war; the other, failing to win the war on the battlefield, is to propose "peace negotiations."

Such things as "international supervision" and "an international conference on the Indochina question" are the formulae for this plot of "Indochinese Munich." According to foreign despatches, before Nixon broadcast this five-point proposal, Washington had informed its partner about it.

However, this big plot and this big fraud cannot deceive anyone. As the American students put it well, in April this year Nixon also produced a "peace proposal." But only ten days after this "peace liturgy" was chanted, American troops invaded Cambodia, thus spreading the war to the whole of Indochina! It would be strange if some people still believed in Nixon's "peace"!

The Indochinese people desire peace. But to achieve peace, all American aggressive troops must pull out immediately, wholly and unconditionally. When they pull out and the Indochinese people settle their own problems by themselves, peace will come. As long as they remain in the area, peace will not come. What if they refuse to withdraw? Drive them out!

"American imperialism appears to be a monster, but in fact it is a paper tiger, struggling on the brink of death." Unable to win the war on the battlefield, Nixon, by cooking up this "peace proposal," has merely exposed the nature of US imperialism as a paper tiger and shown it struggling on the brink of death.

* * *

Nixon's Fraud Exposed

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan-pao, October 12, 1970)

US Secretary of State Rogers expressed "disappointment" at the fact that the "new proposal" submitted by US President Nixon for the Indochinese war has been condemned by various quarters as a fraud.

Is this disappointment real? The answer is both yes and no.

The disappointment is real in that the proposal failed to deceive the people of the three Indochina countries--Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The disappointment is false in that initially both the "doves" and the "hawks" in US Congress have reacted to the proposal favorably. Nixon and his associates thought that they have got what they wanted for the mid-term US Congressional elections next month.

Some foreign governments which depend on the US naturally endorse the plan, and this has pleased Nixon and his associates.

Therefore, they say this "new proposal" is at least a political and diplomatic success, although the proposal itself may not be a success.

Moreover, it was disclosed, intentionally or otherwise, that Nixon had never expected the "new proposal" to be a success. The deceptiveness of the "new proposal" is thus self-evident: it was designed to deceive the parties involved, and if it could not do this, it would be good to deceive others.

Their real disappointment lies in their failure to deceive the parties involved. But they are not "disappointed" in that they believe they have deceived some people, such as members of US Congress, and happily they feel more certain of winning more votes during the mid-term elections.

In the US today, the government is Republican, but the Congress is controlled by the Democrats. Nixon hopes to change this situation at the forthcoming mid-term elections.

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CAMBODIAN REPUBLIC

"Republic" in Besieged Phnom Penh

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, October 12, 1970)

US imperialism has directed act 2 of the farce in Phnom Penh. The Lon Nol-Sirik-Matak traitorous clique announced the inauguration of a so-called Cambodian "Republic."

Act 1 was staged on March 18 this year. On that date the traitorous clique launched a revolutionary coup d'etat and announced the establishment of a reactionary regime.

From the coup to the inauguration of the bogus "republic," about half a year has elapsed. The bogus sign was meant to be hung out as soon as the coup occurred, but it was delayed for half a year.

Why the half-year delay? Western correspondents have offered an answer.

US imperialism and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique had hoped to gather some trumpeters and drummers together and get out the signboard as soon as the war situation turned better for them. However, the war situation got worse and Phnom Penh was always under siege. It would look even more embarrassing to wash the monkey and crown him in a besieged city.

Phnom Penh has still been attacked from all sides since recent days. But with an eye on votes in the mid-term elections in the US, Nixon has to produce his so-called "new proposal for Indochina" here and now. Naturally, the lackeys have to produce their act in support.

Two-thirds of Cambodia territory and one half of Cambodia's population are now liberated. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique cannot represent any Cambodian at all. It is already known to the world where the sympathies of the Cambodian people lie.

US imperialism and its running dogs want to deceive the world with the false signboard of "republic," but that is like trying to steal a bell by muffling one's ears. Such death-bed struggle cannot change the imminent total liberation of the territory and the people of Cambodia.

Some people think that a kingdom must be reactionary while a republic must be progressive. This is a metaphysical view.

US imperialism is itself a republic, but it launches aggression everywhere, causing a new anti-US storm of the people of all the world.

Some kingdoms, pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality, opposing imperialist aggression and defending their own national independence, have won the people's support and play a progressive role in history.

Therefore, the character of the political power of a state is not decided by whether it is called a kingdom or a republic, but by two important aspects of the policy it pursues: First, whether it represents the interests of the people; and second, whether it opposes imperialism.

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique are running dogs of US imperialism and black sheep of the nation. They are opposed to the people, democracy and the nation. No matter how much gold is painted on their faces, it cannot cover up their traitorous, dictatorial and fascist character.

US imperialism is doomed to defeat in Indochina. The day when the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique will vanish from the stage can likewise be expected. (Shih Chün-yü)

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Be a Model in the Living Study and Living Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Several points of experience in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by cadres above the regimental level in the South China Sea Fleet of the Navy

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 7, 1970)

The broad masses of cadres above the regimental level of the South China Sea Fleet of the Navy have conscientiously carried out the spirit of the resolution of the 1960 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, actively responded to Vice Chairman Lin's call "We must have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought" and conscientiously and arduously studied Mao Tse-tung's thought with a profound proletarian feeling toward great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way they have greatly heightened their consciousness in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the continuation of the revolution, invigorated their revolutionary spirit and pushed forward the penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the military unit.

Incessant Heightening of the Understanding of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: "We must heighten our understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought." Many CCP committee members above the regimental level in the South China Sea Fleet have realized from practice

that in order to heighten incessantly the leading cadres' understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought we must conscientiously implement Vice Chairman Lin's series of instructions concerning the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and incessantly struggle against empiricism and "routinism."

Raising the simple class feeling to the level of consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines--An absolute majority of cadres above the regimental level have a good and proper family background and have been tested by war. They have a profound proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao. These are good foundations for following Chairman Mao closely to make revolution. But simple class feeling cannot replace the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chairman Mao taught us: "The situation changes incessantly. To adapt our thinking to the new situation we must study. Even those who have already understood comparatively more about Marxism and are comparatively steady in their proletarian stand must still study anew, accept things new and study new problems."

The situation continues to develop, the revolution continues to advance and the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology will still be a protracted one. Many leading cadres summed up their own experience and lessons acquired during the cultural revolution and realize profoundly: There is no end to the continuation of the revolution and the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The only way to remain on the right course in the acute and complicated struggle between the two classes and two lines is to study honestly till we die, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform our world outlook consciously and elevate the simple class feeling to the height of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Working experience cannot replace Mao Tse-tung's thought--Cadres above the regimental level have accumulated certain working experience from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. This experience is precious and can serve as a favorable condition for the study and grasping of Mao Tse-tung's thought. But personal working experience consists mainly of perceptual knowledge with great limitations and is one-sided. Chairman Mao taught us: "People with working experience must study the theories and read books conscientiously before they can inject rationalism and comprehensiveness in their experience and elevate it to the level of theory and avoid considering partial experience a universal truth and making the mistake of empiricism." The deputy commander of a certain unit said with a deep sense of understanding after summing up his experience in commanding a training program in flying with Mao Tse-tung's thought: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is a revolutionary science which applies everywhere. When we use Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide ourselves we shall be able to advance correctly along the revolutionary course pointed out by Chairman Mao."

We must study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought before we can have correct orientation in our work--Mao Tse-tung's thought is the basis for doing all work well. When we have Mao Tse-tung's thought we shall have the correct orientation and strength and shall be able to work efficiently.

Some leading cadres insist that they are busy with their work and fail to study Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously. This is wrong. If we do not give prominence to proletarian politics and do not grasp the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought we shall lose our orientation in work and also lose our soul.

Before 1965 a deputy commander of a certain unit made the mistake of holding a pure military viewpoint because he did not study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner but "concentrated only in his work without paying any attention to the guideline" and grasped only training in flying. During the great proletarian cultural revolution he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Having no correct political viewpoint is tantamount to having no soul" and Vice Chairman Lin's series of instructions on giving prominence to politics, repudiated the pure military viewpoint, learned his lessons, clarified his orientation and scored achievements in these respects.

Leading Cadres Should Study and Apply Before the Masses

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: Cadres in the Army should study Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works conscientiously. Principal leading cadres and cadres in charge of political work should all the more study before the masses.

Why must leading cadres study and apply before the masses? Through association with the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Army and the experience and lessons acquired during the great proletarian cultural revolution, many cadres in the South China Sea Fleet above the regimental level realize profoundly: Vice Chairman Lin's appeal to the leading cadres to study before the masses has a profound significance. The question of whether the leading cadres take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought well is not only one which concerns whether the individual makes mistakes or not, but also a significant question which concerns the orientation in which we lead the military units. With what does a leading cadre lead the masses? Reliance on one's cleverness, limited experience and foreign doctrines not only does not work but can often make things worse. The only way to become a good leader for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is to serve as a good leader in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to lead the masses.

At present the mass movement of study of Mao Tse-tung's thought is continuing to unfold itself throughout the Party, Army and the country and the standards of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought are becoming higher and higher every year. Under such a pressing situation the military units urge the CCP committee members to study and the CCP committee members urge the secretaries to study. Some comrades said with a profound feeling: "Several years ago we had to study; but now we have to discuss and apply and discuss and apply well."

Then how should the leading cadres study before the masses and apply before the masses? The fundamental question is to be conscious of the continuation of the revolution, understand clearly the heavy responsibility on their shoulders, have a strong desire for self-revolution, and guide the masses by setting examples in study for them.

What the troops are required to do the leading cadres must do first and do it well--Members of the CCP committee of the South China Sea Fleet set good examples for the troops. Principal leading cadres of the CCP committee study before the masses, apply before the masses, struggle against self-interest before the masses, and act before the masses. They work together with the masses to grasp the fundamentals. What is demanded of the troops to do they do first and do it well. They influence and lead the troops with their own exemplary actions.

At a meeting of CCP committee secretaries above the regimental level convened by the Fleet to discuss and apply philosophy, the second secretary of the CCP committee of the Fleet and commander of the Fleet spoke about his experience in the study of materialistic dialectics and the establishment of the proletarian outlook of war. After the talk he humbly listened to the criticism of the masses and accepted assistance from them. Deputy secretary of the CCP committee of the Fleet and deputy political commissar always printed and distributed his experience in the study of "On Practice" as a form of written discussion and application to comrades who attended meetings which he also attended.

Such actions of the principal comrades of the CCP committee of the Fleet are great enlightenment and education for the subordinate cadres. Many comrades said happily: The CCP committee of the Fleet taught us how to lead the troops to study Chairman Mao's thought. After the meeting the units imitated the methods of the CCP committee of the Fleet, regularly held secretaries' discussion and application meetings and all leading cadres took the lead in discussion and application. Now in the units of the Fleet they have comparatively extensively achieved: Secretaries lead in discussions and applications in the CCP committees. Cadres lead in discussions and applications among the officers and men. Leaders pay attention to the rest and in turn receive attention. Units on every level grasp their own work as well as the work of the units under them.

Leading cadres should take the lead in doing what the units have not yet achieved for the time being--When Chairman Mao's six articles on military affairs were being studied in a certain base last spring there was a comparatively widespread feeling among the cadres that they could not grasp the principal questions and apply what they had learned in relation to reality. In order to overcome this difficulty the central group of the CCP committee engaged in arduous investigations with combat missions of the unit in mind to integrate Chairman Mao's military thought with the realities in the unit. After the leading cadres of this base acquired certain experience, the CCP committee secretary discussed and applied what the central group learned together with the cadres and mobilized them to conduct further discussions. Cadres at the basic level said that in this way

they "became enlightened and found an ideological way out" and thus followed the path found out by the central group of the CCP committee. They used Chairman Mao's military thought to sum up some comparatively good experience in war preparation training in relation with reality in the unit and further implemented Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters and doing everything for the people."

Constantly thinking about the fact that we are students of the masses and honestly receiving supervision and assistance from the masses-- Many comrades realized: To judge whether the leadership assumes a high posture, it is not enough to see if it takes the lead in conducting discussions and application, we must also look into the attitude with which it conducts discussions and application.

When conducting discussion and application some comrades only think about mobilizing other people to do it. In this way they often obtain the opposite result and fail to mobilize the people. When a great number of comrades conduct discussion and application together and when they think of serving as a target of revolution first and assuming a humble and sincere attitude, they will be able to push the troops forward very naturally.

A political commissar of a certain speed boat unit considered every discussion and application a good opportunity to report to the masses and receive assistance and supervision from them. He said: "One extra discussion and application means one extra opportunity to struggle against self-interest and receive assistance from the masses." One day the No. 1 Anti-Aircraft Company invited him to a discussion and application meeting, but he suffered from a relapse of high blood pressure because he attended a drawn out meeting the previous night. His head was aching terribly and there was a storm that day, so he hesitated, thinking that perhaps he might go another day. But immediately he realized that this was wrong. He said to himself, "If I refuse to discuss and apply when I am not feeling well or when the weather is bad, then my receiving criticism and supervision from the masses becomes conditional." So he braved the storm and walked 3 or 4 li to No. 1 Company where the comrades were greatly moved. His action and his discussion and application very naturally became an example for everybody.

Increasing the Skill in the Practice of Struggle and Applying in the Practice of Struggle

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We must not study Marxism only from books. We can only have a real grasp mainly through the practice of struggle and work and remaining close to the masses of workers and peasants."

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: We must do it in relation with reality before we can learn, remember and apply. Many cadres above the regimental level in the South China Sea Fleet realize during the course of study that Mao Tse-tung's thought comes from reality but is above reality.

The only way to understand profoundly and become well versed in it is to apply it in practice and the only way to make it our own soul and have a real grasp of it is to practice it repeatedly in relation with reality.

The only way to bring forth new subjects and new requirements for the transformation of the subjective world and incessantly elevate the standards of ideological revolutionization is to go into the practice of struggle--Many comrades realized: When we sit in the office we often fail to see questions concerning our own world outlook. But once we go out to practice in the units, we immediately discover our ideological gap.

After studying Chairman Mao's great teaching "Heighten the vigilance in the defense of the motherland" a CCP committee secretary of a certain unit persevered in undergoing camp training together with the troops. During a night march over a mountain he lagged behind. From this incident he realized that this was a gap between his own ideological revolutionization and that of the troops. From then on he often went to the basic level and construction sites to work side by side with the troops so as to temper himself arduously. He was thus highly praised by the troops.

Many leading cadres also paid attention to going down to the units while bearing in mind the task of transforming the subjective world in the practice of struggle and the intention of uncovering questions concerning their own world outlook from the questions existing in the units. After studying and making arrangements for a war preparation task planned by the superior organization the CCP committee of a certain unit later discovered that certain work had not been carried out. From this failure in implementation they uncovered certain questions concerning the ideological revolutionization in the CCP committee: Some of the members of the CCP committee were afraid of hardship, therefore they did not grasp their work energetically. They again studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Prepare for war, prepare for natural disasters and do everything for the people," eliminated ideological obstacles and personally took the lead to push forward the further implementation of the work of war preparation.

We must study in the practice of struggle before we can "learn, remember and apply" what we studied--Many leading cadres above the regimental level realize that practice of the three revolutionary struggles is the best classroom for the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the best mirror for examining our study and application. After the publication of Chairman Mao's latest instruction, "Send the broad masses of cadres to lower levels to perform manual labor," members of the CCP committee of a certain regiment at first studied it in the office and therefore failed to understand deeply that cadres' participation in manual labor was "an extremely good opportunity to study anew" and failed to implement it consciously enough. As a result, the masses were unsatisfied. After the CCP committee studied this latest instruction of Chairman Mao anew and corrected its understanding, the regimental commander and the deputy chief of staff led cadres of the office in doing manual labor for more than a month. In the course of doing manual labor they drew closer the relation

between the leadership and the masses and promoted ideological revolutionization. They realize from their own personal experience: Cadres' participation in manual labor being "an extremely good opportunity to study anew" is an absolutely correct truth.

In the study of Chairman Mao's viewpoint of dividing one into two mentioned above, a deputy secretary of the CCP committee of a certain unit seemed to have understood the essence in theory. But when he went to work in a unit which failed to win the four-good title for eight consecutive years he failed to handle the problems well with the viewpoint of dividing one into two. He paid more attention to the passive factors than active factors and depended more on himself than on the masses. He paid attention to "getting some things done" but neglected the internal causes. As a result he failed in his work everywhere.

Later, he repeatedly studied the viewpoint of dividing one into two with problems encountered in practice in his mind and correctly handled himself and the masses and fully mobilized the activeness of the masses in creating four-good and put this unit among the rank of the four-good units. He said with deep understanding: "We can see the result of study in practice. We make flying leaps in understanding when we study as we work."

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Mass Movement of Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Develops Briskly in PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1970)

Guided by Lin Piao's directive, "It is imperative to really master Mao Tse-tung's thought," members of the PLA have joined the mass movement to study and apply Mao thought in a living way. In the struggle to reform the objective world, they are consciously reforming their subjective world, which greatly accelerates the pace of ideological revolutionization in the armed forces and effectively pushes forward their revolutionary and military development.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Peking, October 6) Under the illumination of the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress" and under the guidance of the instruction, "It is imperative to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought," given by Vice Chairman Lin, great leader Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA foster the deep proletarian feeling of infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, make more arduous efforts to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, and consciously remold their subjective world while struggling to remold the objective world, thereby greatly quickening the pace of ideological revolutionization. An excellent situation of more concrete and more effective development emerges from the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the PLA.

On the eve of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, most of the PLA commands and the PLA units of various branches called representative meetings of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, four-good companies and five-good fighters, reviewing the achievements in the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the past year and more.

The sunshine and rain of Mao Tse-tung's thought nourishes large groups of communist new men. Advanced groups and advanced personalities in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged in large numbers from various PLA units. The broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters show concern for the interests of the motherland while paying attention to the world affairs, take the realization of communism as their lofty ideal, have raised to an unprecedented height their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and have greatly developed the revolutionary spirit of "wholly" and "completely" serving the people and fearing neither hardship nor death.

The great mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought gives a great impetus to the continuous development of the revolutionary and military building of the PLA units. The commanders and fighters of the whole PLA take the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic directives, "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," as a solid action to express their infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao. They sharpen their vigilance a hundred-fold and are constantly on the alert. They have further strengthened combat preparedness ideologically, materially and organizationally and made new, tremendous contributions toward the great struggle for defending the socialist motherland and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." Since the convocation of the Party's "9th Congress," the masses movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has developed on a larger scale, in a greater depth and more briskly in the whole PLA.

After studying Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the "9th Congress" and the new Party Constitution and the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party, the broad masses of commanders and fighters arouse to a greater height their deep proletarian affection for Chairman Mao, strengthen their confidence and determination of closely following Chairman Mao to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, remold themselves more consciously with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and struggle perseveringly for firmly establishing the proletarian world outlook.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA Peking unit say heroically: "It is Chairman Mao who leads us to eradicate the root of bitterness of the past thousand years. It is Chairman Mao who leads us to create the resource of happiness of ten thousand years. A communist new man must arm himself with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In carrying the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction through to the end, one must take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide."

During the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the past year and more, for the purpose of further building the leading groups of the Party committees into fighting commands cherishing infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the leading cadres at various levels in the whole PLA go unanimously to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles, repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and take the lead in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold their world outlook and promote ideological revolutionization. They get together with the broad masses of fighters to continuously sum up the experience in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in accelerating ideological revolutionization, and lead the armed forces units to advance firmly and triumphantly along the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." In the past year and more, the commanders and fighters of various PLA units have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's basic viewpoint in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and have consciously remolded their subjective world while using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold the objective world. They have deeply realized that they can best translate Mao Tse-tung's thought into their being if they use Mao Tse-tung's thought to consciously remold world outlook in close connection with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," the commanders and fighters of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" resisted the "fragrant breeze" and fought against the poisonous mist and stood prominently in Nanking Road. Today, in the face of the new situation of the acute and complicated class struggle in the course of the "three-support and two-military" work, they repeatedly and penetratingly study this teaching of Chairman Mao about the two "musts," continuously find the new phenomena of class struggle, thereby heightening their vigilance against the attack with sugar-coated bullets by the bourgeoisie. They go in the fore to fight against the corruption by bourgeois ideas and further display the spirit of hard struggle, thus letting Chairman Mao's teaching take root deeper in their minds. The fighters say: "We resist corruption and keep ourselves always intact. We shall be redder in thinking and firmer in determination. We resolutely and closely follow Chairman Mao and shall advance forever in continuing the revolution."

The commanders and fighters of the 8th company of a certain unit under the PLA Sinkiang command who fight in the wind-blown and snow-clad highlands repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching about "wholehearted service for the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the world," consciously revolutionize their thinking and firmly establish the determination of carrying the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end. With the morning sun in their minds, the fighters tightly grasp the guns in all weather and vigilantly stand in defense of the border region. They say: "For the sake of the interests of the people of China and the world, we are willing to stand on guard on the wind-blown and snow-clad highlands through our lives and until the emancipation of mankind as a whole!"

In the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, the members of a certain divisional Party committee, an advanced group in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought under the PLA Peking command, constantly take Chairman Mao's teaching "Only by being their pupil can one be their teacher" as a permanent reminder, discuss problems with the masses and learn from them. They compare their world outlook with the advanced ideas of the masses and their personal experience in work with the collective wisdom of the masses, and deepen their understanding of the great truth of Chairman Mao's teaching "The masses are the real heroes," thereby consciously opening the doors of their minds. They disclosed and fight against

their selfish ideas before the masses. With the help and supervision by the masses, they boost their achievements and rectify their shortcomings. They not only strengthen the revolutionized building of the Party committee, but also lead the cadres at various levels to tightly grasp remolding of their world outlook and promote revolutionized and militant building of the armed forces units.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." This has been pointed out in the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission: "The most fundamental contents of the Kutien Meeting Resolution is that we must establish the proletarian ideology and overcome non-proletarian ideas in our Army." In the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the commanders and fighters of various armed forces units use Mao Tse-tung's thought to penetratingly struggle against non-proletarian ideas.

The members of the Party committee of a certain unit under the PLA Canton command often hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the light of the current situation and current tasks. In the face of victory and achievement, they relentlessly fight against the idea of "taking a rest." In the face of hardship, they vigorously struggle against the fear of hardships. In this way, they constantly maintain their surging revolutionary spirit.

When summing up his experience in remolding his world outlook, Wang Ying-chou, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a battalion commander of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan command who lost his right hand while rescuing his comrades-in-arms, says: "In eradicating a tree, you must dig out its roots. In fighting against selfishness, we must start with our minds." Before carrying out a task, he tightly grasps the ideological hindrances and actively fights against them; in doing it, he finds out the ideological shortcomings and fights against them repeatedly; after doing it, he sums up the experience and continues his fight, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to continuously fight for new achievements in ideological revolutionization.

In the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles in the past year and more, the commanders and fighters of many PLA units conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, oppose idealism and metaphysics and remold their subjective world and the objective world in a better way. Many commanders who did meritorious service for the people during the years of the revolutionary war use Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics of "dividing one into two" as a weapon to analyze their past, regard the road they paced as the first step in a march of 10,000 li, and take themselves as a motive force of the revolution as well as an object of the revolution, thus arousing their vigor in continuing revolution. They say: "The current situation is developing and the revolution progressing. A leading cadre must never feel conceited but must always advance, strive to scale the peak of proletarian world outlook and contribute his whole share toward the noble cause of communism."

Upholding the idea that "he who devotes his life to the revolution must make arduous efforts to remold his world outlook his whole life in the course of mass struggle," Chao Ju-hai, a standing committee member and deputy political commissar of a certain regimental Party committee under the Pei-hai Fleet of the PLA Navy constantly behaves himself as a common fighter and goes deep into the basic level and devotes all his energies to remolding himself and strengthening the company building. He says: "So long as he continues to breathe, a communist must charge in the fore on the road of continuing revolution!" To put Mao Tse-tung's thought better in command of flight training, the members of the Party committee of a certain unit of the Aviation Corps of the PLA Air Force get together with the aviators to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic writings in a living way, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to firmly establish the proletarian thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and the scientific attitude of finding truth from facts, thus enabling the aviators to handle all complicated conditions bravely, firmly and calmly in the course of training and greatly improving the quality of flight training.

The medical workers of the burns group of the No. 59 hospital under the PLA Kunming command studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way, liberated the mind and broke with the "foreign hard and fast rules," successfully rescuing a heroic fighter Chao Te-chun with 95 percent burns, who had been burned three or four times before. The fighters of this group said: "Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is a sharp weapon for the proletariat to carry out revolution. Arming ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command the fight, we can perform any miracles on earth."

At present, filled with incomparable joy, the commanders and fighters of all PLA armed forces units have stepped up an upsurge of conscientiously studying and all-sidedly carrying out the spirit of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party. They warmly answer this communique and are determined to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and with better results, to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic writings, to apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in further remolding their world outlook, to carry out in depth the Kutien Meeting Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission, to continuously grasp and strengthen combat preparedness, and to strive for further strengthening the revolutionized and militant building of our army and further consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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IRON AND STEEL

Anshan Steel Makes New Contributions For the State

- Using the philosophical concepts of Chairman Mao to expose and solve contradictions ceaselessly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 3, 1970)

The broad masses of revolutionary workers of Anshan Steel Complex, filled with fervor and zeal to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland, are raising high the glorious banner of "Anshan Steel Constitution" to lay down solidly the various combat assignments given at the "9th Party Congress" by launching a new hightide in the mass movement for transforming Anshan Steel which greatly changed the features of the enterprise.

Since the beginning of this year more than two thousand new and important technical innovations have been carried out in the whole company and the volume production of steel ingots, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, metallurgical coke, ore, dressed ore with high iron content, and various principal products has shown a pronounced increase over the corresponding period from January to August last year. New equipment, new techniques and new products have continued to surge forward, to make greater and greater contributions to China's socialist revolution and construction.

At the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers roused by Chairman Mao's great stirring call of "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" unfolded penetratingly the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, smashed tellingly the points of argument of stagnation, pessimism, arrogance and complacency, and criticized fiercely the "philosophy of going at a snail's pace" and "slave to foreign method mentality." Keeping "daring" to the fore they swept aside all foreign conventions and resolved to further use the thought of Mao Tse-tung to transform Anshan Steel Works.

In the past, workers of the large open-hearth furnace of Anshan Steel Works has always followed the old foreign method of steel refining. The period for one heat of steel was long and the output low.

Revolutionary workers of the No. 2 Steel Refinery Plant, by following Chairman Mao's great instruction of "Smash foreign conventions, follow our own road in industrial development," advocated the adoption of a revolutionary proposal of using a new refining method to increase the production of steel. Some of the workers who had been more deeply affected by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for industrial management said "'That's killing the hen for the egg.' Instead of improving the furnace we might wreck it, then 'both the hen and egg would be lost'."

The broad masses of workers fiercely criticized this erroneous concept, spontaneously organized a "three-in-one" assault group consisting mainly of veteran workers, made repeated investigations, and carried out daring experiments to solve the series of contradictions relating to high temperature and durability, superior quality and low cost, and more installations and faster refining. They very speedily carried out a successful test on the No. 10 open-hearth furnace which shortened the time for one heat of steel by 60 percent and doubled the output volume.

The Anshan Steel Cable Plant is an old enterprise. In the past because it had been poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, which treated foreign equipment as sacred objects and dared not touch or handle them, and stuck by antiquated rules for production which caused the craft to lag behind. Last year, the broad masses of revolutionary workers of this plant, demonstrating their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to take action, kicked aside foreign conventions, cast away their foreign clutches, and used indigenous methods to carry out innovations on more than forty sets of obsolete foreign equipment. This year the "catching up and overtaking" group and the broad masses of revolutionary people have again successfully carried out innovations on large hydraulic wire-drawers, pre-stressed rectifiers, large size oil drums, platform cranes and more than a dozen new type of equipment which provided a new look for this old plant which continued to create a series of new products of an advanced world level.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers in the steel refining, smelting, steel rolling, power, mining and transportation systems also did away with fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their thinking, and within a short time achieved outstanding results. Some have more than doubled their rate of production and some have produced products of an advanced world level to fill the blank in China's steel industry, and some have by making use of the condition of China's own resources successfully turned out a new type of metallurgical alloy.

The broad masses of steel workers of Anshan Steel Works, in transforming Anshan Steel Works and in the new upsurge of the mass movement to catch up with and overtake advanced world levels have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's great directive of "Rest on our own strength, regeneration through one's own effort." They made ample use of existing conditions to exploit the potentials of the enterprise, to manufacture their own equipment, to erect their own buildings and plants and to produce innumerable high-quality, precise and outstanding products. The broad masses of workers of the No. 1 Steel Sheet Rolling Mill of Anshan Steel Works, following Chairman Mao's instruction of "Only by destroying old decadent things can new healthy things be built," resolved to make revolution by regeneration through one's own effort and to cast away the cap of backwardness. In the process of transforming the mill, they used the law of class struggle to fiercely grasp the struggle between the two roads, to penetratingly develop revolutionary criticism and repudiation, and to overcome all manner of difficulties. After more than half a year of hard struggle, they finally carried out innovations on the craft of hot steel rolling, tube making, precision

fittings, and zinc plating productions, and enabled the various work processes of sheet rolling to be freed from heavy physical labor by basically realizing mechanization and semi-mechanization, which greatly increased the labor-production rate. From January to August this year, this mill has monthly overfulfilled its State quota, and has installed a large cold rolling machine of its own design to produce cold rolled plates much needed by the State.

The Fuchouwan Clay Mine, the Seamless Tube Plant, the Metallurgical Coke Main Plant and the Kungch'angling Iron Mine and other units of Anshan Steel Works, similar to the No. 1 Steel Sheet Rolling Mill, in the process of transforming the enterprise are resolutely persisting in "three setting foot": Setting foot on regeneration through one's own effort, setting foot on existing conditions and setting foot on production leap forward. They have achieved "three not afraid": Not being afraid of hardships, not being afraid of difficulties and not being afraid of defeats. They have begun to make technical innovations, to transform the technology, and to improve equipment with almost instanteous result.

The serious study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works and the use of the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung to continually expose, analyze and solve contradictions have played an active role in the new upsurge of revolution and production in Anshan Steel Works this year.

At present from factories to mines, from workshops to leadership groups, from blast furnaces to rolling mills, everywhere could be seen the rousing sight of people engaged in the living study and application of the philosophical writings of Chairman Mao. Many advanced factories and mines are using the dialectical observation of Chairman Mao's "One dividing into two" to seek discrepancies, to view shortcomings, to learn exerpimentations, to overcome pessimistic factors, to propagate optimistic factors in a continuing drive for new heights. Some backward units on learning Chairman Mao's great teaching of "All contradictions under given conditions transform themself into each other," activated their revolutionary spirit and used various means to create conditions for "the transformation," in great numbers broke away from their condition and leaped into the rank of the advanced.

The ore separation system of the Anshan Ferrous Mine under Anshan Steel Works was originally of low productivity. This problem had for a long time been considered by some people as unsolvable. This year, the broad masses of revolutionary people, by repeated study of Chairman Mao's brilliant works "On Contradictions" and "Where Correct Thinking Comes From," realized that the argument points of pessimism and stagnation were all wrong. Only by using the thought of Mao Tse-tung to arm the mind could the objective rules be understood and grasped and the objective world transformed.

Once comprehension was enhanced, the broad masses of workers cast away their foreign clutches, kicked aside stumbling blocks and in succession created a series of effective methods such as "attacking the large with the small," "attacking foreign methods with indigenous methods," "attacking the heavy with the light," and "attacking the long with the short" to carry out

a revolution on obsolete equipment and sought out a set of advanced equipment using the flotation method. This not only improved the ability to select ores, but also created a favorable condition for an increase in the production of dressed ore with high iron content to a large degree and led to a great saving in equipment and manpower.

At present the broad masses of revolutionary workers of Anshan Steel Works have launched a hightide of learning, disseminating and implementing solidly the spirit of the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee. They are resolved in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation, and through energetic living study and application of Chairman Mao's glorious philosophical concepts, to revolutionize the thinking of man to lend impetus to the revolutionization of the enterprise, and by using the outstanding results of grasping revolution, promoting production, promoting work and promoting preparation against war to promote the great development of the steel industry to usher in the convening of the 4th National People's Congress.

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AGRICULTURE

Good Autumn Harvests in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 6, 1970)

southwest china's yunnan province reports good autumn harvests of paddy rice, maize and other grain crops. this year's total grain output is 20 per cent above that of 1969, the previous local record.

the autumn grain output accounts for 90 per cent of the year's total.

the summer crops and early rice harvests were also good. the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of various nationalities throughout yunnan made these achievements by firmly carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

a mass movement last winter and spring brought about a bigger effort to transform nature than ever before so that more grain would be harvested and greater contributions made to the chinese revolution and the world revolution. tunnels were cut through hills to bring in water to irrigate land. many low-yield fields were improved and output rose.

the province has 100 agricultural units that are models in learning from tachai, the nation's outstanding farming unit.

the peasants of wa nationality in the chienshen brigade of hungchiu commune in tsangyuan county knew only the slash-and-burn method of farming before liberation. they now study and apply chairman mao's philosophic works in a living way and fear neither hardship nor death. output in agriculture and stockbreeding has been rising for years, with this year the best yet. the per hectare yield of a number of low-yield production teams has reached or exceeded the target set by the "national programme for agricultural development".

the revolutionary committee of yunnan province this year helped raise output by popularizing good strains of seed and rational close planting and the prevention of pests and plant diseases.

the commune members of various nationalities in yunnan are at present selecting the best grain to deliver and sell to the state.

North China Province's Industry and Communications Support Agriculture Better

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 6, 1970)

the industrial and communications workers of shansi province, north china, are supporting agriculture and accelerating the mechanization of farming in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's instruction that the work of the industrial departments should be resolutely shifted to the line of taking agriculture as the foundation.

the shansi workers know that since agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, industrial support to it conforms to building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and consolidating both the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat. the workers pledged to help the movement in agriculture of learning from tachai. from modern industrial enterprises to handicraft cooperatives, the workers are now taking measures to give all-out aid to farming.

the taiyuan iron and steel company has produced more rolled steel for agricultural capital construction and mechanization of farming since the beginning of this year than in any corresponding period of the past. new steel products include spring flat steel and pure iron with micro quantity of carbon specially for big farm machinery plants and chemical fertilizer plants. the workers have made technical innovations and multi-purpose use of waste materials and repaired old equipment to help people's communes and production brigades set up small iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement plants.

the tatung sugar refinery has closely related its growth to supporting agriculture. it sent people to the countryside, helping production teams cultivate and popularize good seed strains, repairing farm tools and supplying communes or production brigades with sugar beet residue from the refinery as pig fodder. their help enabled many communes and production brigades to get good grain and sugar beet harvests. the refinery, in turn, receives more raw material. in just three years, its sugar output increased two and a half times.

the workers of the province pay special attention to helping remote mountain areas and old revolutionary centres build up small industrial bases. tsochuan county in the taihang mountains did not have any power industry for a long time because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this held back agricultural production and caused inconvenience to the people. workers of the taiyuan no. 1 thermal power plant travelled a long way to this mountain area during the movement to learn from tachai. within a short period they helped the county set up its first power plant. this helped farming and provided favourable conditions for the mechanization or semi-mechanization of farm work in the locality.

the workers of hunyuan county near the hengshan mountains set up small iron works and small chemical fertilizer, machinery, power and cement plants to serve agriculture and put up 360 kilometres of electric lines for the communes and production brigades. they also helped the communes and brigades set up more than 30 electric pumping stations and sank 250 electric pump wells. this extended the farmland irrigated by pumps to 2,600 hectares. many electrically-run flour mills, fodder cutters and threshers were installed,

which raised productivity greatly. all these measures helped increase agricultural production.

workers in local industrial enterprises have turned out a great number of light industrial and handicraft products that the peasants praise. this has been done with available local materials and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and without asking the state for investment or equipment. statistics to hand show that more than 400 new varieties of products were added in the first half of this year. most of them are urgently needed for farming and side-line production and agricultural capital construction.

the communications workers take it as their glorious duty to support agriculture and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. the taiyuan railway sub-administration had added trains to help agriculture, expanded its services and met the peasants' needs more fully.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a letter from djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, which most warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter read: "on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, convey to you and, through you, to the people, the government and the communist party of china our warmest greetings and congratulations. the aaja secretariat wholeheartedly wishes chairman mao tsetung, the brilliant leader of the chinese people and the revolutionary peoples of the world, a long, long life.

"during the past 21 years, the heroic chinese people, led by chairman mao, have scored great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. they particularly have achieved great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the victorious holdings of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the second plenary session of its ninth central committee are great events of historic importance. in the past two decades, the poor and backward old china has been turned into a prosperous and powerful socialist china."

it continued: "at present, an excellent situation is prevailing throughout the world. 'the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.' chairman mao's wise thesis 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today' has become a great programme for the revolutionary people of the world in carrying on their struggle against imperialism and its running dogs."

it pointed out: "the great truth 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' set forth by chairman mao has been inspiring the revolutionary people of the world. the revolutionary movements and armed struggles now developing in asia, africa, latin america and other parts of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs are manifesting themselves in accordance with the laws of social development which nobody can arrest. the invincible mao tsetung thought has been giving the fighting peoples continuous encouragement and enlightenment. ever increasing numbers of people all over the world have accepted it and are diligently studying and applying it in a living way so as to integrate it with the revolutionary practice in their respective countries."

the letter said: "the revolutionary and progressive afro-asian journalists enthusiastically hail the clarion call of chairman mao on may 20, 1970: 'people of the world,

unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' we would like to reiterate our pledge to do our utmost to serve the afro-asian people's revolutionary cause by highly upholding chairman mao's historically very important call."

"the secretariat of the aaja is convinced that the chinese people, led by the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader, will achieve greater victories in the coming year in their socialist revolution and socialist construction thus giving greater contributions to the cause of the world revolution," the letter concluded.

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS BUREAU

Executive Secretariat of AAWB Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a letter from the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, which warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter said: "under the brilliant leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the most respected and beloved leader of the world revolutionary people, the chinese people who have a glorious tradition in anti-imperialist struggle have, after achieving complete victory in the democratic revolution, won brilliant victories over the past twenty-one years in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao has enabled the people's republic of china always to maintain her political red colour. today, people's china stands in the east and is prospering. she is more powerful than ever before, and her international prestige and authority have been raised unprecedentedly, thus greatly inspiring and encouraging the exploited people and oppressed nations the world over in their just struggle for national independence and social emancipation."

it said: "along with chairman mao's great historical statement of may 20, 1970, the publication of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china is the most important and most significant event at the beginning of the 1970s. the statement and the communique correctly and penetratingly analysed the excellent situation now prevailing in the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world against imperialism headed by the united states, modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and all reaction, greatly enhancing the morale of the revolutionary people and deflating the arrogance of the reactionaries. innumerable facts of the vigorous upsurge of the people's anti-imperialist struggle in asia, africa and the world over have fully proved the correctness of the wise thesis of chairman mao set forth in his solemn statement that 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.'"

it continued: "the afro-asian people look up to china as the most reliable bastion of their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. the traditional friendship and militant solidarity between them and the chinese people are being consolidated and strengthened with each passing day. the afro-asian people who are determined to carry through to the end the just struggle against the common enemy -- imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction, have continuously received genuine support and solidarity of the chinese people. this is a tremendous contribution to the afro-asian and world revolution on the part of the chinese people following the teachings of chairman mao and based on the principle of internationalism."

it pointed out: "under the guidance of the red banner of 'unite to win still greater victories', the great chinese people, armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, are marching forward with giant strides. we are firmly convinced that in the great 1970s, the chinese people will certainly advance from victory to victory in the mighty current of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and make still greater contributions to the sacred cause of liberation of the oppressed people and oppressed nations of asia, africa and the whole world."

the letter said: "we, the afro-asian revolutionary and progressive writers, taking mao tsetung thought as the brilliant guidance, are determined to take up pens as weapons to mobilize the people in our respective countries ideologically to be prepared against any aggressive wars launched by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 5, 1970)

the working people in various places of albania continued to hold meetings and other activities in recent days warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the durres district committee of the albanian party of labour and the executive committee of the district people's council jointly held a mass meeting on september 29. present at the meeting were iljaz reka, first secretary of the district party committee, feruz matai, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, as well as workers, functionaries and fighters of the people's army.

present also at the meeting were ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania, chinese comrades of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company and the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in this district.

in his speech at the meeting, viktor caprazi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, said: the victory of the chinese people's revolution is a great victory of historic significance which has shaken the whole world. it is a most severe blow at the imperialist system. he said that the great proletarian cultural revolution in china is a profound political and ideological revolution

carried out in accordance with comrade mao tsetung's strategic plan and under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the victory of this revolution has buried the dreams of the reactionaries the world over who vainly attempt to obstruct the development of the proletarian socialist revolution in china and the whole world.

viktor caprazi warmly praised the great friendship between the chinese and albanian parties and peoples. he said: our great and unbreakable friendship has been fostered by the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung and the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. our two peoples and parties will in all circumstances fight together and win together.

comrade ting shan also spoke at the meeting.

a mass meeting was held also in gjirokastra district on the same day. it was attended by rrapo dervishi, first secretary of the gjirokastra district committee of the albanian party of labour, other responsible members of the district party and government organizations and representatives of the public organizations. kristo sharra, secretary of the district party committee, spoke at the meeting. he warmly praised the chinese people for their tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian parties and peoples.

a representative of the chinese embassy in albania spoke at the meeting.

in celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, mass meetings were also held in the berat mao tsetung textile combine, the geological and topographical survey company and the geological and mineral institute, the eight-year "fannol" school named after a martyr who laid down his life for freedom, and the "new china" agricultural cooperative. forums on china were held in factories, agricultural cooperatives and schools in kukes district. in elbasan, vlora and korca cities, film evenings were arranged to show the chinese movie "the guards of the railway".

the chinese modern dance drama of a revolutionary theme "the red detachment of women" was staged in tirana on october 1.

Chinese and Albanian Basketball Team Give Second Friendly Exhibitions

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

the chinese and albanian men's and women's basketball teams gave second friendly exhibitions in the capital indoor stadium this evening. their excellent performance was warmly praised by the 18,000 peking spectators.

portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, hung in the grand and brightly-lit hall. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. huge streamers both inside and outside the stadium were inscribed with "long live the great, revolutionary

friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania exclamation" and other slogans.

seeing the excellent exhibitions of the chinese and albanian men's and women's basketball teams were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including yu sang, wang ping-chang, chen shih-chu, wu jui-lin, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, chang chien-kun, wei tung-tai, liu chung, chen fa-hung, hsiao chien-fei and liu shao-wen.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and members of the albanian embassy in china were present.

amidst militant music, the chinese and albanian sportsmen shouted "enver--mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung--enver" as they, full of vigour and vitality, marched into the court, arm in arm. they were greeted by a standing ovation from the spectators.

an atmosphere of close unity and friendship between the players of the two countries prevailed throughout the exhibitions this evening. the albanian men's basketball team played the chinese men's youth team and the albanian women's team played the peking women's team. the players of both countries displayed initiative, bravery and tenacity in their fastbreak offensive and tight defence. during the intervals, the chinese and albanian players sat together, chatting intimately and learning from each other.

the friendly exhibitions between the chinese and albanian basketballers won repeated warm applause from the crowd.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chairman of Council of Revolution and Premier of Algeria Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message of greetings from houari boumedienne, chairman of the council of the revolution of the democratic people's republic of algeria and premier of the algerian government, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

to his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

his excellency,

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the council of the revolution, the government and the people of algeria, have the honour and great pleasure to extend to you, as well as to the friendly chinese people, my warmest greetings. i am firmly convinced that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing so auspiciously between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed

for the common interest of our two peoples. i take this opportunity to express to the valiant chinese people our sincere wishes for still greater successes in the construction and consolidation of your country.

with highest considerations

his excellency mr. houari boumedienne
chairman of the council of the revolution,
premier of the government of the democratic
people's republic of algeria

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabian Gulf Greets Chairman Mao on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung has received a message from the executive committee of the general command of the people's front for liberation of the occupied arabian gulf which warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message said: "on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we executive committee of the general command, on behalf of the leadership and primary organizations of the people's front for liberation of the occupied arabian gulf and the broad masses of people of our country, express to you, the central committee of the communist party of china, whole party members and the great chinese people, our warmest congratulations on this perpetual and historical festival, which was achieved by the chinese people under your great leadership and the guidance of your creative thought through protracted and arduous struggle."

the message said: at present, we people of the occupied arabian gulf led by the people's front are waging an arduous struggle against the u.s.-british colonialists and their running dogs and the domestic reactionaries. we are firmly convinced that the road of armed struggle is the only way to win freedom.

the message expressed highest militant respect for chairman mao, the communist party of china and the chinese people.

People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabian Gulf Greets Premier Chou En-lai on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message from the executive committee of the general command of the people's front for liberation of the occupied arabian gulf which extended the warmest congratulations on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message said: "on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, the executive committee of the general command, on behalf of the leadership and the primary organisations of the people's front for liberation of the occupied arabian gulf and the broad masses of the people of our country, express to you, your revolutionary government and the great chinese people our warmest congratulations on this perpetual and historical festival."

the message said: "we people of the occupied arabian gulf, fighting for freedom and making great sacrifices on the road of armed revolution against the imperialists and their running dogs, cherish the highest militant respect for the chinese people and your revolutionary government.

"long live everlasting friendship between the peoples of our two countries exclamation"

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Communist Vanguard of Argentina Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a message of warm greetings from the standing committee of the central committee of the communist vanguard of argentina on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says: "the argentine communists are elated once again at this revolutionary festival which the people of china and of the whole world observe on october 1. the 21st anniversary is celebrated against the background of an excellent situation for the revolutionary struggle of the peoples, of great anti-imperialist battles and of a worsening crisis for the arch enemy of all peoples, the u.s. imperialists, and their associates the soviet revisionist social-imperialists, who, together with indigenous reactionaries, are oppressing, enslaving and exploiting people in a greater part of the world. we and the chinese communists and our comrades in other countries have every reason to look forward jubilantly and optimistically to the prospects before us. we know that we can count on the people's republic of china as the reliable rear area and heroic albania as an iron wall, where the aggressive attempts of imperialism and social-imperialism will be smashed to

smithereens. a great proletarian cultural revolution is going on in the people's republic of china. in the course of this revolution, the counter-revolutionary clique of liu shao-chi and his followers who tried to restore capitalism has been defeated, the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated, the communist party of china, the conscious vanguard of the proletariat, strengthened, and greater victories have been won in socialist construction. the holding of the ninth congress, the establishment of revolutionary committees in all provinces of china and the countless successes made in the fields of production and scientific experiment provide irrefutable proof of this. the great proletarian cultural revolution is the best guarantee of the sure success and definite victory of socialism and inevitable defeat for the capitalist roaders."

the message says: "the internal successes won by the people's republic of china enable her to play a more outstanding role in the international arena. china's role in the formation of the united front of the indo-chinese peoples is a demonstration of the correct line pursued by the communist party of china and of her capability, which has once again been reaffirmed, of leading the world struggle against imperialism and for the elimination of all forms of exploitation on earth. the arab peoples, who are facing an imperialist-revisionist-zionist conspiracy aided by the active participation of arab reactionaries, are turning their eyes more and more to china, which firmly supports their struggle and gives them political and material backing. to all revolutionary fighters of the world, it is more and more clear that the communist party of china, together with the albanian party of labour, is marching at front row of the ranks of communists and workers and becoming the formidable vanguard in the new international communist movement. it is also a truth beyond doubt that comrade mao tsetung is the leader of world revolution."

the message says: "we witness in our era an unprecedented dissemination of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the indispensable ideological basis for founding strong revolutionary organizations which are able to lead the struggle of the peoples even in fierce storms, surmount difficulties successfully and win victory. marxism-leninism of the era, mao tsetung thought, has become the most powerful weapon on which the peoples of the world can depend in confronting and defeating their class enemies. all the barriers, which the reactionaries try to erect to obstruct the dissemination of mao tsetung thought throughout the world as a red beacon-light to illuminate the road to freedom, democracy, social progress and eventually the elimination of all forms of exploitation of man by man, will prove to be useless and futile."

the message says: "the revisionist clique is continuing its attempt to commit aggression against the people's republic of china. these renegades have stationed a large portion of their active troops in areas bordering on china to prepare for new attacks on this great red base of world revolution. in this way, they are objectively cooperating with the anti-china ring which u.s. imperialism has long set up. but they can never attain their objectives as the ring of people's struggle is enlarging vigorously, stretching from southeast asia to latin america and reinforcing itself through arduous struggles. it will finally wipe out the imperialists and their lackeys."

the message says: "in view of the excellent situation at home and abroad, we feel encouraged by the progress of the people's struggle and at the same time are conscious of the responsibility that befalls us in face of the high tide

of the world-wide struggle and the crisis in which our enemies are submerged. we know that the red flag which flies gallantly above tienanmen square is in the firm hands of proletarian internationalists, and that our fight enjoys the unreserved support of the 700 million chinese people under the staunch leadership of the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as its leader. we also know that the best congratulations which we can possibly extend to the chinese communists will be the achievement of new and greater victories in the argentine revolution and our contribution to enlarging the front of struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and their partners, dividing the enemies and defeating them bit by bit until final victory. we are engaged in this struggle and are determined to persist in it. through this letter, we give the militant salute of the argentine communists and wish the communist party of china and the chinese people still greater successes."

the message ends with the following slogans:

long live the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

a long life to comrade mao tsetung exclamation

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Central Committee of Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china have received a message of warm greetings from the central committee of the communist party of belgium (marxist-leninist) signed by comrade desire trifaux on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in part as follows:

on this glorious day when you celebrate the 21st anniversary of the birth of the people's republic of china, we realize more than ever before the contribution that your party, comrade mao tsetung have made to the workers, to the oppressed and to the exploited of the whole world.

at the time when in a good many countries the revolutionary forces slipped towards peaceful collaboration, you reiterated the universal truth of the october revolution.

at the time when this collaboration signified in fact the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, you made the dictatorship of the proletariat triumph.

at the time when in countries, capitalist countries in particular, the workers had no hope other than electoral

results, which is however only illusory, you gave hope and confidence in victory to the peoples determined to fight for their liberation.

at the time when imperialism headed by the united states and all its running dogs attempt to disparage communism, you present them with a brilliant image of justice and freedom.

at the time when u.s. imperialism and the new tsars of the kremlin try to divide the world so as to conduct exploitation for the profit of their bosses, you by your example galvanize the peoples, isolate u.s. imperialism and expose the renegade feature of revisionism.

at the time when the red star of moscow grew dimmer and dimmer, there rose from peking with ever greater brilliancy the star of hope and liberation for the peoples.

what a long way your country has traversed since 1949 under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party with chairman mao tsetung as the leader exclamation

the victory won by the great proletarian cultural revolution has given assurance to all the peoples that your beautiful and great country will remain always red.

this victory was marked by an intransigent struggle to denounce and isolate the traitor, renegade liu shao-chi and all his accomplices who vainly attempted to turn back the wheel of history.

you have also, under the correct leadership of comrade mao tsetung and his assistant comrade lin piao, opened up the way which will enable man to take the road to communism straight onward.

these are already great work undertaken by your great people under the leadership of the party with comrade mao tsetung as the leader. for this, we extend to you the fraternal salute and warm congratulations of all our party, and the revolutionaries and the exploited of belgium.

your fraternal work has also made contributions to the marxist-leninists.

the study of comrade mao tsetung's works in our party has enabled us to study and apply the marxist-leninist principles in the light of the concrete condition of our country.

his latest statement of may 20, 1970, has filled our heart with joy and hope.

we derive from this statement the certainty of the possibilities of victory for the revolutionaries, even in a small country, the certainty of the progress of the revolution in face of the war threats of imperialism.

the statement pointed out that u.s. imperialism remains the principal enemy, that it is necessary to unite for defeating u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

the resolution of your central committee elected at the time of your united glorious ninth national congress shows that considerable progress, profound changes have taken place in china under the leadership of the party which is more united and more powerful than ever before.

this is why we think that mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the era of dying imperialism and of triumphant revolution.

your example, your victories are reliable guarantees for our future victories.

you have won political, social, economic and technical successes in a short span of 21 years which have stupefied and disquieted imperialism and the reaction, but have filled with joy the heart of the revolutionaries and the exploited.

the cries of agony of the reactionary bourgeoisie, the clouds with which it tries to deceive the people, cannot long conceal the glittering sunshine of the firm struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

in the name of our party, the genuine revolutionaries and the masses of the people of our country, we wish you daily greater successes and daily more glittering victories which will strengthen the revolutionary camp and will throw more and more surely u.s. imperialism and its running dogs into the garbage heaps of history.

long live the 21st anniversary of the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung, a long, long life to him exclamation

CHINA AND CANARY ISLANDS

General Secretary of Movement for Self-Determination and Independence of Canary Islands Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

antonio cubillo, general secretary of the movement for self-determination and independence of the canary islands, has sent a message greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

in the name of the people of the canary islands, the canary revolutionaries, and all the militants of the movement for self-determination and independence of the canary islands, antonio cubillo extended the warmest fraternal congratulations to the chinese people, the communist party of china, the chinese government and, particularly, comrades mao tsetung and lin piao.

the message said, "in the past 21 years, the chinese people have demonstrated to the world that they are the vanguard of the international revolutionary struggle and the first to assist the peoples struggling for national liberation. after achieving freedom the chinese people have not forgotten the other peoples of the world still under colonialist control and capitalist exploitation because they are aware, as chairman mao tsetung has always said, that revolution is the main trend in the world today. the chinese people have never forgotten their years of struggle and suffering. despite the fact that they have dedicated themselves completely to the reconstruction of the

country and the building of socialism, they have always assisted and are assisting their fighting brothers in the world."

this policy of the chinese people, the message said, is highly appreciated by all the revolutionaries of the world who are fighting the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs.

the message wished the chinese people new victories in the cause of socialist construction. it added, "the more powerful the people's republic of china, the more vigorous will be the struggle of the peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs."

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Judicial Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

a judicial delegation of the people's republic of the congo led by aloisè moudileno-massengo, minister of privy seal, justice, arrived in peking by plane this afternoon on its way to albania after concluding its visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chi peng-fei, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and kung ta-fei, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry.

pascal ockyemba-morlende, congolese ambassador to china; jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in china; and bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china; were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

former french prime minister maurice couve de murville and his wife arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

welcoming them at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned lo kuei-po, li chiang, chou jung-kuo, ting hsi-lin, li nan-chen, tien li-chun and han hsu.

members of the french embassy in china were also present.

tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, who had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the former french prime minister and his wife, arrived in peking by the same plane.

France-China Friendship Society Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 4, 1970)

the france-china friendship society held a grand meeting here on the evening of october 2, enthusiastically celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and hailing the brilliant achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

the meeting was attended by more than 3,000 people including friendly personages from various walks of life of france and friends from other countries.

huang chen, chinese ambassador to france and other chinese diplomats attended the meeting on invitation and were accorded warm welcome by the participants.

in the meeting hall, hung over the platform was the portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, which was fringed with the national flags of the people's republic of china. opposite the platform and on both sides of it were streamers inscribed with slogans: "resolutely support red china -- the bulwark of socialism", "long live socialist china which supports the struggle of the peoples of the world" and "long live the friendship between france and china". posted on the walls of the meeting hall were many quotations from chairman mao tsetung.

professor charles bettelheim, chairman of the france-china friendship society made an opening address. he said: in the past year "socialist china has continuously made tremendous new achievements on the ideological, political and economic fronts. under the leadership of the communist party of china and guided by marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, the chinese people are continuing their struggle for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the deep-going criticism and repudiation of revisionism. meanwhile, the chinese people have strengthened the leadership of the working class, thus consolidating the socialist ownership, developing the socialist productive forces and giving great impetus to the industrial and agricultural production and the development of science and technology."

professor bettelheim said: these successes themselves are of great significance and will exert profound influence upon the international situation in the future. "for these victories have strengthened the confidence of the people in various countries of the world who are opposing imperialism and colonialism, inspired them in their struggle and showed them concrete proof to the correctness of the chinese revolutionary line."

professor bettelheim went on: "in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970, chairman mao has brilliantly summed up every sphere of the world situation. at the very beginning of the statement, he stresses: 'a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. ever since world war ii, u.s. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the

world today.'" when bettelheim spoke to this point, the entire hall resounded with warm applause. under this world situation, he added, china's influence and prestige have been further enhancing. especially since china reaffirmed without hesitation its support for the indo-chinese people's struggle following the u.s. expansion of its aggression to cambodia, china's influence and prestige have been growing ever higher. of late, the government of the people's republic of china through its statement of september 21, 1970, reiterated its support for the palestinian people's revolutionary struggle and strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for instigating the jordanian military regime to launch the aggression.

professor bettelheim warmly praised the tremendous significance of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china. he said that the session has summed up the main characteristic of the present situation and issued important calls, stressing the necessity of strengthening the militant unity with the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over to carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction through to the end. he said: "today, when we are celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we firmly believe that the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, will certainly win new victories."

then several french workers, peasants and engineers who had visited china not long ago, spoke about their impression in china, and were warmly welcomed by the participants.

two chinese colour documentary films "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown at the meeting, and were very warmly received by the audience. when the glorious images of the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin appeared on the screen, stormy applause resounded throughout the hall. during the shows, the audience sang the "internationale" to the tune of the music of the film.

the profound friendship between the chinese and french peoples prevailed throughout the meeting from beginning to end.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung has received a message of greetings from ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads in full as follows:

to his excellency mr. mao tsetung
chairman of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding

of the people's republic of china, please accept our warm greetings in the name of the guinean people, the democratic party of guinea, the government of the guinean republic, and in my own name. we profoundly rejoice at the brilliant successes achieved by your valiant people in the great socialist cultural revolution as well as in the economic development in china. china's great experience represents inexhaustible source of inspiration to the progressive countries in africa for the triumph of the noble ideals of peace, justice and freedom in dignity over the evil forces. we ask your excellency to accept our sincere wishes for your best health and your personal happiness as well as for the great happiness and prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

with highest considerations,

ahmed sekou toure
president of guinea
conakry, october 5, 1970

General Secretary of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

a message of greetings from amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde islands, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china has been received here.

the message said, "on the occasion of the national festival of the great chinese people, we, on behalf of our fighting people and the national directorate of our party, extend to you our warm greetings and wish you continued successes in construction and progress of your socialist country in the service of national liberation, peace and progress of the peoples."

the message said, "we reaffirm the determination and confidence to complete the liberation of our people, to develop and strengthen independently the ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples in the service of humanity."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Socialist Party, Sohyo Hold Meeting to Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

400 people from various walks of life in tokyo held a meeting on the evening of october 2 to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the meeting was sponsored by tomomi narita, chairman of the japanese socialist party, and makoto ichikawa, chairman of general council of trade unions of japan (sohyo), according to a toho report from tokyo.

speaking at the meeting, narita praised the achievements gained by the chinese people in the past 21 years and acclaimed

the victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. he said, "the chinese people, closely united round chairman mao, are struggling hard to push ahead the great proletarian cultural revolution and will win still greater victory." the chinese people, he said, resolutely oppose the u.s. imperialist war of aggression, support the three peoples in indo-china and strengthen the militant solidarity with the democratic people's republic of korea. he pointed out that "to deepen further the friendship with the chinese people and to realize the restoration of the japan-china diplomatic relations are the national task of japan in the 1970's and also are the key to the promotion of peace in asia and of friendship and solidarity with various asian nations."

narita condemned the japanese reactionaries for their actively conspiring with u.s. imperialism for war of aggression in asia through nixon-sato joint communique. narita stressed, "in 1959, the late chairman asanuma pointed out that 'u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the two peoples of japan and china'. the development of the situation in asia since then has proved the correctness of the remarks of asanuma."

narita appealed "to unite the forces of various social strata and form a powerful united front by seeking the common ground on major problems while reserving minor differences, in order to resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism and revived japanese militarism, smash the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and strive for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations on the basis of the three political principles and the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

narita concluded by saying: "let us carry on the will of the late chairman asanuma to fight with all power of the socialist party for the japan-china friendship and the restoration of the japan-china diplomatic relations."

at the meeting ichikawa appealed "to unite broad sections of the people and develop a powerful nation-wide movement for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations".

in their speeches at the meeting, torao miyagawa, deputy director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, teise hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, koreya senda, actor, and saburo tamura, professor of tokyo university extended greetings on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and expressed support for the appeals by narita and ichikawa.

the meeting adopted a message of congratulations to the chinese people, a resolution condemning the anti-china policy of the sato government and demanding the restoration of the legitimate right of china in the united nations, and an appeal for a new advance of nation-wide movement for the restoration of the japan-china diplomatic relations.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Economic Delegation Led by Comrade Kim Gyong Ryon Visits Peking Factories

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs of korea, this afternoon visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill and the peking printing and dyeing mill in the company of chinese vice-minister chen wei-chi, and were given a warm welcome.

the peking no. 2 cotton mill was today permeated with an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea. as comrade kim gyong ryon and the other korean comrades-in-arms arrived, vice-chairmen of the mill's revolutionary committee wang chiang and liu kuei-ying walked up to warmly shake hands with the distinguished korean guests. beating drums and gongs, the welcomers shouted slogans, expressing their firm support to the korean people in the just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland, and their resolute opposition to the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. they enthusiastically shouted: "long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation" "long live the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung exclamation"

comrade kim gyong ryon and the other distinguished korean guests heard an account from comrades wang chiang and liu kuei-ying of the achievements in technical innovations made by the workers of the mill who acted upon chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and arduous struggle. they then visited the workshops. wherever the korean comrades-in-arms went, they were given a warm welcome by the workers.

when it visited the peking printing and dyeing mill, the delegation was warmly welcomed by wang tung-chiu, chairman, and chang chun-fa, vice-chairman, of the mill's revolutionary committee, and the workers.

Korean Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk Gives Banquet Marking 21st Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet this evening in celebrating the 21st anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and korea.

present at the banquet on invitation were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including chi peng-fei, fang yi, yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, shen chien, wang an-chu, ting hsi-lin, chai cheng-wen and ting kuo-yu.

ambassador hyun joon keuk and vice-minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet. they pointed out that the people of china and korea are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe and that the militant friendship and friendly cooperation have been constantly consolidated and developed since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. ambassador hyun joon keuk said that the korean people will, as always, continue to develop the militant friendship between themselves and the chinese people based on proletarian internationalism and fight shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. vice-minister chi peng-fei said that the chinese government and people have always cherished the friendly unity and militant friendship between the people of china and korea. he expressed the conviction that this friendship and unity would certainly be further developed and strengthened in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet at which the comrades-in-arms of the two countries chatted cordially. time and again they proposed toasts to the health of premier kim il sung, the korean people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend, and to the health of chairman mao, the chinese people's great leader and the korean people's close friend.

kim gyong ryon, head of the korean government economic delegation; bang tae ryul, deputy head of the korean government trade delegation, and comrades of the korean embassy were present.

after the banquet, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms saw the korean feature film "weavers".

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Agreement on Chinese Economic and Technical Aid To Vietnam and a Protocol on Chinese Military Aid To Vietnam Signed in Peking between Governments of People's Republic of China and Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

an agreement on chinese economic and technical aid to viet nam and a protocol on chinese military aid to viet nam were signed here today between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam. this is aimed at completely defeating the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs, strengthening the economic power and national defence of the vietnamese people in their struggle of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and further enhancing the militant friendship and unity between the people of china and viet nam.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

the agreement and protocol were signed by nguyn con, leader of the government economic delegation and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of

viet nam, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were:

deputy leaders of the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation: ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyn, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; members of the delegation: dinh van tram, dinh trong nuu, mai huu ich and le quang tuong; and bui tan linh, counsellor, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy;

present on the chinese side were:

fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of other departments concerned tu hsing-yuan, tsao lu, lin tse-sheng, yuan hua-ping, chen mao, liu chun, wei yu-ming, wang pin, and han hsu.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives National Day Reception for Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Oct. 5, 1970)

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to poland, gave a reception in honour of the overseas chinese at the embassy yesterday warmly celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the chinese colour documentary "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" and the feature film "the heroic sons and daughters" were shown at the reception. they were warmly welcomed by the chinese nationals.

during the film show, the compatriots were overjoyed to see chairman mao in high spirits and in good health. at the reception, they repeatedly drank to the health and a long life of chairman mao.

the patriotic chinese nationals also saw a photo exhibition at the embassy on the successes of the motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they warmly praised the tremendous achievements scored by the people of the motherland under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Secretary-General of African National Congress of South Africa Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

secretary-general of the african national congress of south africa issued a statement on october 1, greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the statement said: on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the african national congress of south africa, on behalf of the oppressed and fighting peoples of south africa, wishes to congratulate chairman mao tsetung and the government, the communist party and the people of the people's republic of china.

the statement said that the bonds of brotherhood and solidarity between the people of china and the people of south africa have been growing firmer and will continue to grow until our common enemies, in particular u.s. imperialism, the leader of the imperialists, have been wiped off the face of the earth.

the statement said: "the establishment of the people's republic of china was a monumental and indelible achievement in the struggle for national independence and world peace. it was a great inspiration to all revolutionaries throughout the world."

the statement hailed in conclusion: "long live the people's republic of china exclamation long live socialist and national liberation revolutions exclamation long live the unity of the anti-imperialist forces exclamation"

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien Meet South Vietnamese Liberation Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met all the members of the south vietnamese liberation journalists' delegation led by nguyen trung trinh, deputy director of the south viet nam liberation radio.

comrades yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly conversation with head of the delegation nguyen trung trinh and the members of the delegation: truong van loc, member of the editorial board of the "giai phong" press agency of south viet nam, phan huu, chief of the political section of the magazine "south viet nam in struggle" and nguyen van triet, international liaison cadre of the south viet nam patriotic and democratic journalists' association.

present on the occasion were:

nguyn van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and

leading members of the journalists' circles in the chinese capital and of the departments concerned of the ministry of foreign affairs, including chang chi-chih, chang cheng-teh, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, yuan lu-lin, yen han and chiu huan-hsing.

CHINA AND SOUTHWEST AFRICA

SWAPO President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung has received a message of warm greetings from sam nujoma, president of the south west africa people's organization (s.w.a.p.o.) on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message said that the central committee of s.w.a.p.o. and the entire fighting forces of the namibian people send warm and fraternal congratulations to the great chinese people on the occasion of the 21st anniversary celebrations of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message said: "the great chinese people under your correct revolutionary leadership and the glorious communist party of china have made immense strides in all fields, overcoming big difficulties, defeating u.s. imperialism, its lackeys and japanese militarists and have constructed a truly vast socialist bastion for permanent revolution against u.s.-led imperialism, colonialism and reaction."

the message said that the people of namibia in their sacred struggle against the racist south african occupation of our homeland aided and armed by collective international imperialism and reaction have received concrete and positive assistance from the chinese people. all namibian revolutionaries are highly inspired by and view with great aspiration and admiration the international posture and generosity of the chinese people.

the message ended in wishing chairman mao a long, long life and ever-lasting militant solidarity between the two peoples.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Foreign Minister Riad Meets Special Envoy Kuo Mo-jo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 5, 1970)

on behalf of u.a.r. president ad interim anwar el sadat, u.a.r. foreign minister mahmoud riad today met kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and had a friendly talk with him.

ho ying, kuo mo-jo's attache and director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to the u.a.r., were present.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Vice President Kang Ryang Uk, Special Envoy Kuo Mo-jo Leave Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 5, 1970)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth, and sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; kang ryang uk, head of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; and kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his attache ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, left cairo on the same plane this evening after attending the funeral ceremony of the late u.a.r. president gamal abdel nasser.

they were seen off at the airport by mustafa kamal ismail, u.a.r. minister of justice; colonel farouk amayem, representative of the u.a.r. presidency, and others.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador to the u.a.r. chai tse-min, albanian ambassador to the u.a.r. ajet simixhiu, korean ambassador to the u.a.r. kim yong sun, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to the u.a.r. tran van so, ambassador of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the u.a.r. trong binh, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy in the u.a.r.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Vice President Kang Ryang Uk and Special Envoy Kuo Mo-jo Arrive in Shanghai by Same Plane after Attending Funeral for President Nasser

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 6, 1970)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; kang ryang uk, head of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea, and other members of the delegation; and kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his attache ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, arrived in shanghai this afternoon by the same plane after attending the funeral for president gamal abdel nasser of the united arab republic.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, ma tien-shui, wang shao-yung, chou chun-lin, kao chih-jung and chi ying-wu as well as leading members of the departments concerned of the municipal revolutionary committee chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and chang ching-piao.

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished cambodian and korean guests. samdech penn nouth and vice-president kang ryang uk spoke at the banquet. before their speeches, hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, extended to the distinguished cambodian and korean guests a warm welcome to shanghai on behalf of the shanghai people. hosts and guests time and again toasted the militant unity and friendship among the people of china, cambodia and korea to be constantly consolidated and developed in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship permeated the banquet at which the anti-imperialist comrades-in-arms of the three countries chatted cordially.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the banquet.

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang hsiu-chen, ma tien-shui, wang shao-yung, chou chun-lin, kao chih-jung, and chi ying-wu were present.

US

Unemployment Rises Sharply in US

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1970)

unemployment in the united states rose sharply in september and reached the highest rate in seven years as the economic crisis in the country kept deepening, according to washington reports. the situation has made the nixon government jittery.

according to apparently minimized figures announced by the u.s. department of labour on october 2, the number of unemployed in september totalled 4.3 million, a rise of 100,000 over august or an increase of 1.3 million as compared with the corresponding month last year. the jobless amounted to 5.5 per cent of the total work force, which signified a substantial increase as compared with the 3.3 per cent when richard nixon took power and which is the highest monthly rate since january 1964.

the sharp growth reflected a further deterioration of the u.s. economy, for by official counts, unemployment usually shows a slight drop in september due to seasonal factors such as the beginning of new school terms which would cut down the number of temporary job hunters. as a matter of fact, unemployment in september rose by 375,000 if seasonal adjustment was not taken into account. it is worth noting that the rate of unemployed youths in the 21 to 24 age group jumped from 8.1 per cent in august to 11 per cent in september, the highest point since july 1961. this certainly will aggravate the strong dissatisfaction of the young people with the nixon administration and will sharpen the political crisis now gripping it.

the rapid growth in unemployment is also sharpening the contradictions within the u.s. ruling circles. taking advantage of the situation, the democratic party has launched fierce attacks on the republican government of nixon with a view to collecting more votes in the congressional elections next month. flustered by the tidings, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon disrupted the tight schedule of his visit in spain to telephone paul mccracken, chairman of the president's "council of economic advisers", in washington to hear his report about the unemployment rise. after the telephone call, mccracken immediately held a press conference to "assure" that the u.s. economy was "still on the right lines". but he had to admit that "joblessness might go even a bit higher before it begins to fall".

END

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